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MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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No. 1



SEPTEMBER
1946

Farm · Home · School

Everywhere!



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1858**

MACDONALD'S *Quality Tobacco Products*



We Must Have More Teachers

Teacher shortage is the most serious educational problem facing Canada today; and it may be said that if an early solution is not found, our educational standards in Quebec Protestant schools will be undermined for many years to come.

Only part of the cause may be laid to the emergency conditions of the war years. For instance, the number of student teachers enrolled in the School for Teachers at Macdonald College dropped from 189 in 1940, to 120 in 1942; and in September, 1946, the enrolment is under 100 when at least 200 are required to fill the normal number of vacancies and to replace the 160 women and men now in the classrooms of the province without proper qualifications, and in most cases with no training whatsoever.

The fact is that teaching as a life-work is not sufficiently attractive to young people today. Only a few of the men and women who left their classroom jobs for war service have returned to them. The majority of them have found more lucrative, and apparently more congenial, work in business and industry. Thus the money value placed on the services of the teacher today cannot be ignored. We are not paying salaries which will induce our best young people to consider teaching as a life-long profession. In the words of the Director of Protestant Education for Quebec in a recent address: "The truth is that Canadians are paying a price for inferior workmen because they will not pay the price that will induce the best kind of people to enter the teaching profession."

The *Journal* need not tell its readers that living conditions and salaries in the rural areas of this province are below the desired standard. If farming communities are to pay better salaries to teachers, to provide them with better homes in which to board and with better schools in which to work, then the farmer's stand-

ard of living must also be raised, and more assistance from the central authority in education will be required, in addition to any help which may accrue from consolidation and the building of composite schools.

Even when all that is done, however, the people of this province — including farmers — will have to revise their ideas on adequate salaries for teachers. If teaching is to compete on anything like equal terms with other occupations and other professions, then a minimum salary of \$1,200 in rural areas and of \$1,500 in urban areas must be offered eventually to beginning teachers, and the sooner the better. But we cannot stop there. We don't want birds of passage in the teaching profession, we need men and women who will decide to stay in teaching for all their working lives, to advance themselves professionally by reading and studying, and to make a contribution to the communities in which they live. This will necessitate attractive salary scales, so that the minimum salary will not become the maximum, and so that teachers can look forward to advancement and adequate recognition in their own local school system without having to go outside for it — to another school system or to another occupation.

Our Cover Picture

The scene used for our cover picture this month is one which could have been taken at widely scattered points all across the country. It is of a junior judging elimination contest, one of the regional contests to determine what teams will go on to the Provincial finals at which one team will be selected to represent the province at the National Contest in Toronto in November. This particular contest, photographed at Macdonald College, was between eighteen clubs in the Montreal district. *Photo by the editor.*

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Travelling in the Maritimes

New Brunswick Offers Special Opportunities

by L. H. Hamilton

When one leaves Edmundston travelling south along the St. John river valley the country side changes. The land becomes more friendly and picturesque, the farm homes more modern and the farm practice more specialized. Potatoes come into their own. Great fields varying in size from 3 to 20 acres are seen one after the other. The small number of standard barns appear to need repair but there are plenty of modern potato barns, sheds and pits which have been recently built.

Potato growing was started as a cash crop, and each farmer grew a few acres. The soil and climate being suitable, new methods of handling were developed and the industry has grown until to-day nearly all are large potato farmers. One of the interesting points is that during recent years business men have been engaging in the business. They rent or buy the land and grow on their own account or enter into a share cropping arrangement with a farmer. One such man has some 1500 acres this year on his own account. This season the average farmer will grow approximately 20 acres, which is about double the production of a few years ago. The growth of the industry is further indicated by the increased acreage from 2000 to 20,000 acres of certified seed potatoes and the 7000 carloads of commercial potatoes exported last year. When one figures that up to 750 bushels are shipped in a carload, it becomes even more obvious that it means a lot of potatoes.

In discussing the problems of potato production with Mr. G. C. Cunningham, Government specialist, we were informed that markets rather than marketing was the main problem. "Our growers are highly skilled in the growing and marketing of potatoes," he stated. Seed, fertilizer and labour involve a lot of money and one either does well or gets out. When it comes to marketing, however, the farmer must continually be on the lookout for new and better markets. Before the war Argentine and Uruguay absorbed a lot of the surplus. Large quantities have also been shipped to the United States, especially Maine, Florida and as far west as Washington. During the past year, however, changes have taken place as far as markets are concerned. It requires constant vigilance to be sure that the high reputation of the New Brunswick potato is maintained and the crop sold."

The extent to which these farmers have become specialists is indicated by the careful attention given to spraying and fertilizing. The chief diseases are black leg, mosaic, leaf roll, and spindle tuber. For the most part these are well controlled by following the standard recommendations, stated Mr. Cunningham. Leaf roll is something of an exception and some further work is necessary to control it satisfactorily. In this connection it is thought that both the spraying practice and high fertilization may be

associated with this disease. Artificial fertilizers are used extensively at the rate of one to one and a half tons per acre. The fertilizer used is a 4-8-10 or 4-10-10. Grading is commonly practised and the marketing is well organized. Ninety barrels per acre would appear to be the average yield.

At Woodstock we were fortunate in meeting Mr. A. E. Raymond, agronomist for the district. Mr. Raymond's chief concern appeared to be centered not only on production but on a balanced production. He felt some concern over the extent to which farmers were specializing, or the lack of attention given to the other branches of the farm. There is plenty of grass for more and better beef cattle and sheep," stated Mr. Raymond. "They fit in well so far as labour is concerned and round out the enterprise. Even dairy cattle and hogs could be increased without too much interference with potato growing." To maintain this balance and develop the natural resources of the district, Mr. Raymond has been spending considerable time working among the young people of his county. Numerous farm forum groups have been started. These have been suffering from "growing pains" to some extent, and have not progressed as much as might be expected, but they are still active and reasonably strong. More will be established this year and, from the experience gained, it is hoped that a strong and active organization will be built up.

New Brunswick is not a one-crop province, however. Travelling from Fredericton to Nova Scotia one passes through a very diversified area. Dairy cattle and hogs appear to predominate, although home gardens, commercial gardens, and poultry are prominent as cash and main crops in many places.

At Moncton we met Mr. J. W. Graham, Live Stock Representative of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Mr. Graham has been sponsoring a lamb improvement policy for a number of years. Selling lambs on rail grade has been experimented with and has proven very satisfactory. This year the majority of lambs will be sold that way. To improve the carcass, cross breeding has been recommended. The Cheviot ram on the grade Oxford and Leicester ewe is proving quite satisfactory. A hog testing station has recently been opened, and at the time of our visit it was nearly full. There was some variation in the kind of pigs being fed, but on the whole they were quite a satisfactory lot.

Moncton is an important place so far as marketing is concerned. It is the headquarters of the Maritime Co-operative Services Ltd. The 19th annual meeting had been held some two weeks previously to our visit and Mr. W. L. McEwen, Manager, and Roy Grant, Assistant Manager,

(Continued on page 9)

TERRACES.. "Eaves troughs"

for Your Farm



PICTURED here is Exhibit A in the case against soil erosion, a test tube filled with water from a mud-swollen river. There is unmistakable evidence in the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch layer of fertile silt which has settled to the bottom of this glass tube.

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Something can and is being done about it. Almost every farming territory needs "eaves troughs" — terraces and contour strips to control runoff water. Allis-Chalmers is co-operating with soil conservation engineers in demonstrating tractor methods of terracing with moldboard and disc plows, strip cropping, constructing ponds, waterways and reservoirs.

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AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Protecting the Health of Sheep in Autumn

by W. E. Swales*



The sheep flock is usually in good health in late September and October, especially if the summer pastures were good and the stomach worms, which cause anaemia, were kept under control. However, in certain regions of eastern Canada there is a danger of a chronic diarrhoea which may cause a rapid loss of condition in young animals, and which will turn apparent profits into loss unless it is checked. This condition, in common with summer anaemia and nodular disease, is caused by worm parasites and is known as "Black Scours". Some years ago this disease was recognized as being caused by many thousands of tiny worms known as Black Scour Worms (or *Trichostrongylus spp.*), but more recently another species of worm parasite has appeared more commonly and this also causes a chronic diarrhoea in lambs and shearlings. This parasite is known as the Large Mouthed Bowel Worm or *Chabertia ovina*; it differs from the tiny Black Scour Worms in that it lives not in the small intestine but in the "crown" of the colon, only a few feet ahead of the rectum. It is easily seen when the lower bowel of a dead animal is opened, as it is over one-half inch in length and is fairly robust in appearance. In the freshly killed animal it may be found strongly attached to the lining of the intestine where it has drawn a mass of tissue into its mouth for subsequent digestion. Over one hundred of these worms are usually found in affected animals, as this number is usually necessary to cause the damage that results in diarrhoea.

Both the tiny Black Scour Worm and *Chabertia* are able to overwinter to some extent on the pasture, therefore the winter or spring treatment with phenothiazine tablets to prevent nodular disease and stomach worm disease cannot always be relied upon to eliminate this disease. Fortunately, both of these scour worms are susceptible to phenothiazine, so that when the symptoms appear, each sheep can be successfully treated before it has lost weight to any serious extent. In treating sheep in the autumn months for diarrhoea it is often important to know which parasite is causing the scouring, as *Chabertia* has been found to require a somewhat larger dose of phenothiazine for its removal. Differentiation between the two parasites is not always easy, but in general the diarrhoea caused by the Black Scour Worm in the small intestine is characterized by more fluid and darker coloured feces; it commences earlier and usually accompanies conditions of poor feed and overstocking of pastures. It is readily checked by 20 grams (or two tablets) of phenothiazine per animal and a programme of supplemental feeding. *Chabertia* more often commences to produce the symptoms in late October; the feces are soft but not fluid and usually contain blood specks and mucous. The symptoms, unless checked, may be more chronic and will continue into the winter. Thirty grams (or three tablets) of phenothiazine are required for the treatment of a hundred pound animal.

If affected sheep are detected at an early stage and remedial measures are applied promptly, there is usually no loss. Even though in theory these parasitic diseases are not prevented by the annual spring or winter treatment of the flock, it has been noted that they are seldom seen on farms that carry out this essential and simple measure of disease prevention. This is probably related to the greater resistance to disease exhibited by sheep that are not weakened by stomach worm infection in July and August.

Other Causes of Loss

Pneumonia may occur in sheep that have been shipped long distances or that have been exposed to inclement weather. On some farms the losses seem to occur annually, and in such cases it is important that measures of prevention be adopted. If sheep are vaccinated against the organ-

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Dominion Department of Agriculture, Macdonald College.



The result of neglected parasite infection.

isms that cause pneumonia at least twelve days before they are shipped or exposed to unfavourable conditions, they are usually highly resistant. This simple and inexpensive measure of protection can be done by your veterinarian. Actual cases of pneumonia should not be neglected, as the early use of sulphonamide drugs, combined with good feeding and good nursing, is usually highly successful. The owner of sheep should use a clinical thermometer (rectal) as a habit, so that a higher than normal temperature will be detected early in any animal that shows a lack of appetite, for example. A temperature of over 105° F. is strongly suggestive of an active infection and indicates the urgent need of nursing and professional treatment.

The culling of breeding stock is an important measure in autumn. Any ewe with a large number (over 10) of nodules in the rectum that can be palpated with the index finger is a poor risk. Those with "broken mouths" and abnormal udders should also be discarded before breeding time. See that the selected breeding ewes are in good general condition when the ram is turned in with them and plan to give them extra grain rations during the last sixty days of pregnancy.

World Co-operative Congress

Eighty-five million members of co-operatives in thirty-seven countries will be represented at the 16th congress of the International Co-operative Alliance which meets in Prague, Czechoslovakia on October 6th.

Auxiliary conferences of co-operative editors and educational directors will be held in connection with the congress.

The United Nations Organization has invited the International Co-operative Alliance to be a permanent consultant on the Economic and Social Council. Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A. represented the Alliance at the meeting of UNESCO held in New York last spring.



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The Problem of Sterility in Cattle

by W. B. Durrell

Sterility occurs in all animals, but dairy cattle are most commonly affected. The word *sterility* implies inability to reproduce. Apart from the loss of animals for sale and replacements for the herd, sterility is one of the most common causes of lowered total milk production in a herd or in an individual cow. Thus breeders of purebred dairy cattle should be doubly concerned about reproductive disturbances.

Failure to breed may be a problem of the whole herd or of an individual, and it may be a temporary or a permanent condition. Female sterility is the main reason for failure to breed but male sterility is occasionally encountered. In females, sterility is usually manifested in one of four forms, namely, *anoestrus* (no heat period), *delayed conception* (regular heat periods and repeated breeding), *silent oestrus* (heat periods which are difficult to detect visually), and *nymphomania* (heat periods every four to seven days). Failure to come in heat and delayed conception are responsible for the majority of breeding difficulties and both conditions are more prevalent during the stabling period than during the grazing period. Silent oestrus and nymphomania usually occur in old cows, more especially those which have a history of high milk production.

In bulls *lack of sexual desire* and *impotency* (infertile semen) are the chief causes of sterility; a lack of sexual desire occurs mostly in young and old bulls, whereas impotency may occur at any age.

Several factors appear to be at least partly responsible for the onset of sterility, namely, improper or inadequate feeding, poor housing facilities, faulty breeding schedules, abnormal functioning of endocrine organs and infectious diseases. Whenever difficult breeding problems arise one must give due consideration to the possible causes before effective remedial measures can be adopted. Thus any attempt at correction of sterility in cattle requires the careful consideration of all possible faults in husbandry and co-operation of the owner with his veterinarian.

Sterility as a Herd Problem

Anoestrus or failure to come in heat may occur in almost all cows in a herd. This frequently happens during the late winter and is very often due to malnutrition, as histories of feeding hays and grains of poor quality are common. Hays harvested too late or those which have been badly weathered are deficient in essential minerals and vitamins and of generally lowered nutritive value. There is a lesser possibility that the protein content of the ration is too low. Consequently merely an improvement in the ration and housing may alleviate the condition. The role of malnutrition appears to be particularly important in the case of heifers, which often fail to show heat periods during the winter.

Delayed conception is a condition where heat periods occur regularly at 18-21-day intervals, but the cows fail to conceive when served. Malnutrition may be a contributing factor, but more often diseases such as Bang's disease (contagious abortion) and infectious vaginitis are the predisposing factors. Nevertheless, when this type of sterility occurs one must first eliminate the bull from being at fault. Infertile semen is always produced by some bulls, while others may be temporarily infertile as a result of malnutrition, lack of exercise, or age. Various drugs are available to aid in treating such bulls and they should not be considered hopelessly sterile until all corrective measures have been tried.

Silent oestrus in a herd is similar to anoestrus and therefore it need not be discussed in detail.

Sterility in Individuals

Anoestrus may occur at any age. It may be predisposed by individual susceptibility to malnutrition, difficult calving, retained after-birth, hormone disturbances and pathologic lesions of the reproductive organs. Many cases can be corrected once a diagnosis has been made after a thorough clinical examination.

Delayed conception often occurs in a few individuals in many herds annually and the predisposing causes may be the same as for anoestrus. In addition, however, not enough rest after calving is often responsible for a temporary failure to conceive. Again, some cows come in heat regularly even when they are safely with calf. Many cases of delayed conception can be successfully treated with vitamins, hormones, or drugs, depending on an accurate diagnosis; it may be mentioned that, contrary to popular belief, artificial insemination is rarely a cure for such cases.

Nymphomania as already mentioned, occurs mostly in old cows. Such cows manifest heat at irregular intervals but will not conceive when served. In chronic cases male characteristics such as pawing and roaring develop, the croup loses its normal shape and the tail head raises. These cows are always a nuisance in the contented herd and often injure other cows. This condition is due to degeneration of the ovaries, often with the formation of a cyst, and subsequent hormonal imbalance. At present a hormone preparation, A.P.L., is being used experimentally to treat such cases and, so far, limited observations indicate that this method may be more satisfactory than remedial measures heretofore employed. However, the removal of cysts by hand is usually satisfactory.

As previously mentioned, "silent heats" may not be detected visually, unless one is observing the cows carefully. However, by frequent manual examinations of the ovaries, it is possible to detect the process of ovulation and thus advice can be given as to when such cows should be bred.

So far in this discussion, no mention of breeding records has been made, but they are of inestimable value to the owner and to the veterinarian who are attempting to correct sterility. Dates of calving, breeding and heat periods of each cow, along with records of milk production, feeding methods and diseases can materially aid in deciding the character of the problem and what corrective measures should be adopted.

At the present time the Department of Animal Pathology, Macdonald College, is making a study of the problems of difficult breeding in cattle and the writer would appreciate hearing about any cases that occur during the next year.

In closing, attention should be drawn to a few items:

1. The solution of the sterility problem in cattle varies with the cause. One must determine whether the condition involves the entire herd, the bull, or individual cows.
2. Herd sterility may be due to malnutrition, disease or infertility of the bull.
3. Individual cows may fail to come in heat, appear in heat irregularly, or fail to conceive when bred repeatedly at regular heat periods. Some cases are often amenable to treatment.
4. The maintenance of complete written records will remove inefficiency in the breeding programme and be valuable aids to the veterinarian if cows fail to breed normally.
5. Routine pregnancy examinations will detect breeding troubles earlier and will reduce losses in production very considerably.
6. To help control sterility, deficient rations must be corrected. Get the best possible advice from nutritionists.
7. When purchasing replacement stock, have the necessary examinations which provide some assurance of fertility and freedom from disease.



A visitor to Macdonald College last month was Lord Rowellan, world chief scout, who stopped in to see the College herds. While in the district he was taken to see several other outstanding livestock herds in which he found much of interest, as he is a practical farmer himself.



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Selecting the Layers

by W. A. Maw

The selection of the new laying flock is all-important this season, when every effort should be made to ensure only the vigorous prospective layer going into the pens. The birds should be full-sized in body — vigorous, well fleshed and with good plumage. Poorly conditioned individuals showing loose feathering, a weak head and thin legs lacking colour should not be considered, but marketed as meat.

Note the illustrations 1, 2 and 3:

1. Mature Barred Plymouth Rock pullets ready to be placed in the laying house selected for size, general vigour and uniform condition.
2. An immature, loose-feathered pullet of similar age.
3. A deformed right leg resulting from a slipped tendon.

Do not house individuals as seen in No. 2 and 3.

Before the pullets can be housed the adult hens should be culled to select out only those needed for next year's breeders. The best layers during the past year will show the effect of persistent egg production by being fully bleached of yellow colour in the skin, shanks and beak. Such birds should also be carrying their original coat of feathers. The birds having full body capacity, as indicated by a broad abdominal region, wide between the pelvis, and still in lay, as shown by the moist dilated vent, should be kept. Cull all birds showing a new coat of feathers, as they have already molted and were short term layers.

Note the illustrations 4, 5 and 6:

4. Yearling hens just about to complete their pullet year's production, but still in excellent body condition and feather. Such hens are persistent layers and worthy of being kept as breeders.
5. An early molter having stopped egg production.
6. A sick hen which should be killed to save feed and future disease problems.



TRAVELLING . . . Continued from page 2

were busy cleaning up reports and laying plans for the coming year. The financial statement indicated that over three million dollars worth of business had been done the previous year and the financial position of this co-operative enterprise was good. It is always interesting to meet men like Messrs. McEwen and Grant. They somehow establish confidence and good will. One may not wish to go the whole way in their philosophy, but one cannot escape their sincere purpose and, to some extent, their resourceful determination to render a service to the people whom they serve and the country in which they live. Co-operative enterprise has proved its value many times. It will continue to render a service in wider fields when given proper leadership.

It was a pleasure also to meet Lewis MacKay, a Macdonald graduate of 1940, who has now established himself as a number one dairy farmer. Mr. MacKay maintains a 50 cow milking herd and retails his milk in Moncton. It is quite an intensive enterprise since there are only fifty acres of land to farm. From this land he hopes to obtain the roughage feeds; the meal requirements of the herd will be purchased. Mr. MacKay is an enthusiastic supporter of farmer organizations. He is known by many as the organizer of farm forums in New Brunswick and as a former agricultural representative.



Eric McCartney, of the winning dairy judging team at Sherbrooke, with Coach John McCaig. The other member of the team and the high individual scorer, Donald McCaig, had to leave before we could photograph him.

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Weed Control with 2, 4-D

by H. B. Heeney



During recent years a great deal of work has been done on the production of new weed sprays. One of the most promising of these is the preparation commonly referred to as 2,4-D. This chemical is highly poisonous to some plants and relatively non-injurious to others. It does not poison the soil when applied in ordinary quantities so that planting can be done relatively soon after spraying. Demonstration plots at Macdonald College have served to further indicate its value.

The upper photograph shows a sprayed and unsprayed area of lawn. Before it was sprayed the lawn was uniformly infested with plantain and yarrow. One application of the spray made early in July was sufficient to completely eliminate these weeds. The clover, while more resistant than plantain, was severely damaged. The grass was apparently unaffected. A similar plot in a dandelion infested area showed that dandelions were easier to kill than plantain. Knotweed proved to be highly resistant to the action of the spray. Results here and elsewhere show that 2,4-D is to be highly recommended for lawn weed control.

Sprayed and unsprayed areas in an asparagus bed are shown in the center photograph. In this case a single application of the spray was made on July 5th. The lamb's-quarters and redroot pigweed, at the time about two inches high, were satisfactorily controlled but the couch grass remained unaffected. The asparagus suffered some damage but was not killed. Roots dug out a month after the application of the spray appeared to be uninjured. Further testing on a larger scale will be necessary before 2,4-D can be recommended for weed control in asparagus plantings. There is definite promise, however, that it will prove useful when more is known about the time and rate of application.

The lower photograph demonstrates the effect of a 2,4-D spray on poison ivy. The area shown in the upper part of the photograph received a single application of the spray while the area in the lower part was not sprayed. The foliage was destroyed very quickly by the spray. Roots dug out a month after spray application appeared to be dead. Reports from other places show that a single application of the spray is not always sufficient in the case of poison ivy. Repeated applications have apparently always been effective. Where soil poisoning is not of immediate concern other chemicals that are cheaper and more rapid in their action may be used, but for poison ivy in orchards, around summer cottages, etc., where it is desirable to maintain a grass cover, 2,4-D should be used. Care should be taken to avoid getting the spray on young trees, shrubs or other ornamentals as these are often readily damaged.



Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

What is the consumer preference in weight of turkeys?

Although the large size turkey is the most economical to grow for meat, consumer preference for average family use is for stock under fourteen pounds. The following figures illustrate the preference for different sizes, irrespective of sex.

Weight in lbs.	Per cent Preference
8-9	25
10-11	25
12-13	23
14-15	14
16-17	8
Over 18	5

What is the average dressing shrinkage in weight to be expected in turkeys?

The dressing loss in turkeys is similar to that of chickens, although the heavier weights in males show slightly less loss than in the females. If starved overnight prior to killing, the birds will lose approximately three and one-half per cent of the original full weight. Feather and blood loss, plus cooling shrinkage, in females is approximately ten and one-half per cent, whereas with males it is nine and one-half per cent of the live weight.

What is the average per cent dressing weight of chicken in relation to the live weight?

The loss of weight due to dressing, (blood, feathers and shrinkage), varies with birds of different sizes, the smaller sizes showing the heaviest losses. The amount will also depend on the condition of the live stock when killed. If starved out overnight less feed will be present in the crop and entrails.

Weight	Loss	Dressed Weight
Birds under 3 lbs.	12-13%	87-88%
Birds 3 to 4 lbs.	11%	89%
Birds 4 to 5 lbs.	10%	90%
Birds over 5 lbs.	8-10%	90-92%

What is the best way to build up a deep litter in the laying house?

A deep litter should be started by using a layer of bank sand or gravel about two inches deep, or material such as peat moss, shavings or rice hulls. Such material provides an insulating layer on the floor over which the added straw or other litter is gradually built up as the birds break up the material. If straw is used, put in 6 to 8 inches of material and add more every 3 or 4 weeks until the litter is about a foot in depth. Turn the litter periodically to allow the fine material to work down to the floor level.

Is dubbing of the combs and wattles of Leghorn males advisable?

Where Leghorn males may be subjected to severe winter temperatures in the houses, it is advisable to dub the

combs and wattles. Frosting of the comb and wattles may cause the loss of valuable males. Large wattles get wet when the birds are drinking water and may be badly frosted later. Frosted combs and wattles will interfere with normal breeding activity. The comb and wattles may be removed by simply cutting close to place of attachment by using ordinary scissors. It is advisable to dub before the birds are mature.

Does natural Pullorum infection occur in turkeys and waterfowl?

Most classes of fowl, such as turkeys, chickens, guineas, pheasants, ducklings and goslings, have been found to carry natural infections of Pullorum. Wild birds, such as the sparrow, may also carry natural infection, thus being a possible source of transfer of the disease from flock to flock.

Can poultrymen carry Pullorum disease from flock to flock during ordinary visits?

Unless care is taken to be sure that no fecal material is being carried on the shoes of the poultryman, the infection may be carried from flock to flock. Soiled equipment, such as crates, may distribute the disease from flock to flock. Infected chick boxes or litter should be avoided as well. Poultrymen should make it a general practice to wash their hands thoroughly after handling infected chicks or adults.

How does Pullorum disease affect adult stock?

The disease usually appears in a chronic form in mature stock in both sexes. Physical examination will not differentiate between clean and infected individuals. The organism is most frequently found in the ovary of the female, although it may be found in various organs and later infect the blood stream. Heavy mortality usually occurs in infected adults. Non-infected birds may contract the disease from infected individuals when in direct contact, as well as when in adjoining pens, dependent upon the method of flock management.

Is there a possibility that males may transfer Pullorum disease to the females during mating?

Males may carry the disease and transfer the disease to the females during mating, since fecal material remaining in the vent may be carrying the organism. It is therefore advisable to avoid having males in the flocks of females, unless after being bloodtested and needed for breeding.

Why should Pullorum reactors found in a flock be removed immediately?

Infected individuals may transmit the organism to healthy birds through droppings dropped in feed hoppers and in the litter. Further contact should be stopped immediately and the houses should be cleaned if at all possible and all equipment disinfected.

Hidden Hungers of the Soil

by R. W. Nason

Farmers are recognizing that the lack of numerous plant food elements are causing such diseases as brown-heart of turnips, internal cork of apples, and brown speck of cats. These deficiencies are gradually appearing throughout Eastern Canada and elsewhere and causing great loss in marketing and production of crops. While agriculturists have recognized that these diseases are of great danger in themselves it is believed that the lack of other elements will assume greater importance in the future. Recently livestock producers have also begun to believe that the absence of cobalt and iron in plants has caused certain diseases in their animals. For this reason it is necessary that farmers protect the fertility of their soil through the practice of good cultivation and proper fertilization. It is interesting to note where there is a sufficient supply of barnyard manure these deficiencies are slower in making their appearance.

These diseases have gradually become of increasing importance in fields that have been cropped from year to year with the same crop. This is particularly true in truck farming where such diseases as brown-heart of turnips exist. Another crop that is affected is the potato crop where such qualities as mealiness, dryness, flavor and color are lacking. Die-back, internal cork, and shedding of leaves and fruit have caused the orchard farmer of Eastern Canada considerable time and expense.

It has been discovered that deficiencies in the soil have not always been due to the lack of the elements, but are usually due to the fact that the elements present cannot be used by the plant. This has been especially noticed in boron deficiency. Although this situation has been known to occur under special conditions a complete understanding as to why an element may become unavailable to the plant is not known. This may be true in both acid and alkaline soils but is more likely to occur in fields that are alkaline. It is, therefore, important to be careful in adding lime because too heavy amounts will cause the elements to become tied up in such a way that it cannot be used by the plant.

Boron

One of the most devastating of the plant diseases is encountered when boron is lacking. The symptoms of the absence of this element on most truck-farms are the yellowish or purplish-red color of the leaves and the brittle and cracked stems. This is particularly true in sandy, leached and heavy soils. Organic, light and muck soils are seldom found to be lacking in boron.

To control the deficiency boron can be added either to the soil or the plant. The element becomes poisonous when too great amounts are applied. However, this situation does

not cause a great deal of worry since in wet seasons the soluble boron is reduced very quickly to a very low level. In areas where boron must be added it is applied every two or three years as borax, either to the ground as a fertilizer or to the plant as a spray. The rates of application run from 10-30 pounds per acre when using borax as a fertilizer and the mixture when spraying is 1 pound of borax to 100 gallons of water. However, the requirements vary with the extent of the deficiency. In all areas the most satisfactory results are obtained by applying borax directly to the soil, either before seeding or after the plants begin to grow.

Manganese

Manganese is another element in which our soil is becoming more and more deficient. This element is needed to help carry on certain reactions in the soil that are necessary in plant growth. Cauliflowers, beets, spinach, potatoes and oats are some of the crops that suffer most in market value at the present time from the lack of manganese. This deficiency has been known to occur in soils that have been too heavily limed and in areas very well drained.

To control this deficiency manganese sulphate can be added at the rate of 40-50 pounds per acre, or the plant can be sprayed with a solution of 4 pounds of this substance in 50 gallons of water at the rate of 100 gallons per acre.

Magnesium

Many farmers on the Atlantic Coast as well as in other parts of Canada have discovered their soil to be lacking in an element known as magnesium. This element helps make up the green fraction of the plant known as chlorophyll. Cauliflowers, snap beans, carrots, oats and many other plants are injured by this deficiency. Through experimental practice it has been found that the element will be present in the soil and the plant will grow to maturity with its quality only, being affected. There will be no visible signs of such a condition until the crops are marketed. In those plants where symptoms are visible the leaves eventually become yellow and dried up. These conditions are usually encountered in areas where leaching has taken place due to heavy rainfalls and no magnesium has been added to the soil. To restore the soil to normal the general practice has been to add from 34-40 pounds of magnesium sulphate per acre.

It has already been mentioned that different areas present different problems in control. The following practice has been followed and been very successful. When an element is missing in the soil that element should be added to bring the soil back to normal. Then small amounts of each element should be added yearly. In this way the soil should hold its fertility.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

MARKET COMMENTS

Trade agreements between countries containing forward price agreements for farm products entering international trade continue to dominate market news.

Among these agreements is the wheat agreement whereby Canada agrees to provide Britain with 160,000,000 bushels at \$1.55 per bushel for the two coming crop years, 140,000,000 bushels for the third year at \$1.25 or higher, and a similar amount at \$1.00 or higher, prices for the two later years to be revised upward if necessary in the light of the statistical position. Another agreement of interest to Canada is an arrangement between Britain and Denmark by which Britain agrees to take 90 per cent of the available surplus of bacon from Denmark at five shillings per cwt. above the price paid by Britain for Canadian bacon. At the present time negotiations are proceeding between Britain and Argentina for the purchase of beef.

These arrangements covering generally a period of years enable forward price agreements to be arranged for farm products in the countries concerned. Such arrangements extend to many countries such as both Britain and Australia where reports indicate that grain prices are guaranteed for the coming five-year period.

Canada continues to run in good luck in regard to crops, with the exception of Quebec province. In Eastern Canada generally, hay was below average and pastures suffered similarly. Yet reports indicate a good potato yield and this

is already being reflected in price. Ontario and the western provinces have been more fortunate this season and better than average crops are now reported throughout the Dominion.

Trend of Prices

	Aug. 1945	July 1946	Aug. 1946
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	12.22	13.75	12.47
Cows, good, per cwt.	9.20	9.95	9.85
Cows, common, per cwt.	7.18	7.45	7.78
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	5.85	6.40	6.38
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	14.17	14.65	14.80
Veal, common, per cwt.	9.85	10.95	10.40
Lambs, good, per cwt.	13.70	15.10	15.01
Lambs, common, per cwt.	9.67	11.60	8.28
Bacon hogs, dressed B1, per cwt.	20.50	21.80	20.60
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.40	0.40
Cheese, per lb.	0.22	0.23	0.23
Eggs, Grade A, large, per doz.	0.46	0.47
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus per lb.	0.31	0.29½
Chickens, dressed, milk fed A, per lb.	0.37½	0.37
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples (Duchess) per bu.	1.50
Potatoes, Que. No. 1 per 75 lb. bag	2.25	2.15	1.75-1.90
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

Inter-American Co-op School

Fifty Latin American students will have full expenses paid for six months of study of co-operation, in the United States and Canada, if the expected funds become available. Courses will be designed for members of co-operative boards of directors; co-operative managers and administrators; government officials with co-operative responsibilities; teachers of co-operation; accountants and other technical employees; and manual workers in co-operatives.

Already the Republic of Colombia has promised financial support to the extent of \$30,000 and the other Latin American countries have indicated their readiness to make equally generous contributions. So far as possible, all courses of study will be offered in conjunction with the regularly established co-operative courses of Canadian and American universities or of Rochdale Co-operative Institute. Co-operatives in North America will be asked to provide work-study assignment for the Latin American students.

A. B. MacDonald of the Co-operative Union of Canada is one of the five directors of the school.

Sask. Co-op Largest in America

The Saskatchewan Cooperative Creamery Association, Ltd., is again fully producer-owned, having retired in seven years obligations to the Government of Saskatchewan of \$1,230,000 for physical capital and \$240,000 for working capital. This record was made by an association which claims to be one of the largest organizations of its kind on the North American continent. It manufactures 20 million pounds of butter in a year, handles millions of pounds of poultry and dozens of eggs, and has a large pasteurized milk and ice cream business. It has 31 egg and dressed poultry plants, 62 registered egg stations, 20 ice cream distributing plants, 12 poultry dressing plants, 12 retail and wholesale milk distributing plants, seven cold storages, six ice cream manufacturing plants, and one hatchery.

Cooperatives throughout the world were given recognition in the United Nations organization when the International Cooperative Alliance was invited to serve as a permanent consultant of the Economic and Social Council of the UN.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Bad Weather Didn't Stop the Sherbrooke Fair

The people who go to the Sherbrooke Fair are a hardy lot. With the outdoor show rained out on the opening night, and with rain or, at best, heavy overcast on all but the last day, even last year's attendance records were topped, and the crowds in the grandstand for the evening performances of the George Hamid show on most nights jammed the stand to capacity.

Few of these thousands of visitors, however, found their way into the Arena, where some really outstanding livestock was judged. Dairy and beef cattle exhibits set an all time record for quantity and quality, and it is to be deplored that so few people come into the Arena to see what is one of the best cattle shows in Eastern Canada. Except for the exhibitors and a few of their friends, the judges and the other officials, there was practically nobody in the place while judging was going on. As we have mentioned before, a little more advertising, and particularly the setting up of some system whereby the casual spectator who drops in would be able to find out what was going on, would pay dividends in increased interest in the livestock end of the show.

Exhibits of hogs and sheep were larger and better than usual; in fact, it was the largest show for some ten years or more in these classes of livestock, and improved breeding practices are making their influence felt in a marked degree. The poultry building cages were well filled but entries of field crops and vegetables did not begin to fill the available space in the Agriculture Building. Particular mention should be made of two excellent exhibits of maple products which were on display and which were fine examples of Eastern Township sugar making technique. Butter and cheese exhibits were very few.

Local merchants and manufacturers went to a lot of work to prepare their exhibits in the Industrial Building and there were no empty booths as there were last year. Both Provincial and Federal Governments had their displays out as usual and the Department of Lands and Forests, with their panorama of a countryside showing graphically the losses that can be caused by forest fires, are to be congratulated on the effectiveness of their presentation. The Department of Mines had an interesting exhibit also, and there were more displays of farm machinery and other equipment than has been noticed during the war years.

Dairy Cattle

Including the cattle brought by the calf club members, there were 540 head of dairy cattle at the Fair. Eight Ayrshire herds were out: those of the St. Julien Farm (Ste. Marie), A. B. Lyster, Geo. Petit, W. J. Fowler, F. Connors, O. A. Fowler, Mrs. C. A. Wadey and Alb. Dube. The competition was between the St. Julien Farm and Mrs. Wadey: the Farm had the junior male champion on Grand Hotel Flagship and Mrs. Wadey's Greenhill Pride was senior and grand champion male. Females were topped by Mrs. Wadey's senior and grand champion Paramount Snowflake and the Farm had the junior on Murdock Princess. Mrs. Wadey took the ribbons for senior herd, get of sire and progeny of dam, while the Farm took junior herd and junior get of sire prizes.

Holstein exhibitors were Albert Pepin, A. Trepanier, Mrs. M. B. Hallward, Philip Pepin, Alf. Pepin, M. B. Corey and L. H. Skillen, and honours were divided in the championship classes as follows: senior and grand champion male, Gauthier Baron for A. Trepanier; junior male, Albert Pepin's Trepanier Victor Tole. Mrs. Hallward annexed the ribbon for senior and grand champion female with Peerless Lady Lou and Alf. Pepin had the junior female championship on Pepinaire Pietje Dora.

W. R. Healey, Miss B. M. Speyer, C. Stewart, A. R. Carson and R. G. Crack were out with Jerseys. Miss Speyer's bulls dominated their classes and brought home the senior and grand championship on Gables Vanguard



Judge Douglas Ness looks them over at the Sherbrooke Fair.

and the junior on Springmount King's Corporal. Miss Speyer also took first for both junior and senior herd, Stewart winning the senior get of sire, Healey the junior and Carson the progeny of dam classes. Senior and grand champion female was Standard Lady Dorothy, owned by Carson, and junior female was Stewart's Ruth's Golden Lee.

There were only three Canadian herds, those of A. Demers, O. A. Fowler and Leo Duquette. Honours were fairly evenly divided, Fowler's familiar Tixandre de Ferme Centrale getting the senior and grand championships ribbons, A. Demers having the junior champion. Fowler also had the junior champion female, Lou Oak Alice, while Duquette's Radieuse was the senior and grand champion female. Duquette took the senior herd, senior and junior get of sire classes, while Fowler won with his junior herd and Demers took the progeny of dam class.

Beef Cattle

Sherbrooke, centre of the beef cattle industry of this province, has the provincial beef cattle show; there are no beef cattle classes at the Quebec Exhibition. Entries were numerous and of higher quality than ever, a tribute to the breeders and their advisors from the Department of Agriculture and the breed organizations.

No fewer than eleven Shorthorn breeders had herds out, and this does not include sundry entries from the calf clubs. The competition in this breed was between J. S. Norris and Clayton Sharman, with Norris taking the male championships and Sharman the female championships and the group classes. Norris had Norfolk Earl of Elgin for senior male and Fairacres Marvellous for junior and grand champion, while Orange Blossom Beauty and Miss Clipper carried off the junior and grand and the senior female ribbons for Sharman.

C. D. French, Col. B. Lyons, John Nichol & Son and Clark Jones were showing Herefords, but all the honours went to the French entries.



C. D. French's Herefords led the parade of beef cattle on a muddy track.

The Aberdeen Angus breed was represented by the herds of Howard Murray, Dr. McCall, Earl McClay and L. S. Webster. McClay won all the female championships, but Dr. McCall's Bandolier Maple Leaf was senior and grand champion male and Howard Murray's Prides Bandolier Larkin was the junior male.

Horses

There were 90 heavy horses in the show — considerably fewer than last year. Ed. Proteau of St. Sebastien made a clean sweep of the Belgian classes, his stallion Patrick and mare Bella des Carrieres taking the championship ribbons. Competition in this breed was between A. Taylor, H. L. McClary, Campbell & Son, Ed. Proteau, G. B. Dubay and J. A. C. Ethier.

Competition was keener in Clydes between the entries of H. A. Ross, H. Duffy, J. D. Salker and C. A. Woly. Ross had the champion stallion, Stalker the champion mare and Duffy won the get of sire and progeny of dam classes.

Percherons were shown by M. B. Corey, E. C. Dunn, W. G. Whitcombe and J. A. Hearn. Dunn won the group classes, Hearn had the champion stallion and Whitcombe the champion mare. There were no Canadian horses entered at the show this year.

Sheep

The sheep exhibit was larger than last year, and quality showed a marked improvement. Hampshires were represented by the flocks of H. V. Burns, A. B. Lyster, and A. J. Lyster, but Burns entries took all the awards. The same lack of competition was found between the Oxford flocks of John Rose, F. G. Bennett and John Martin, where Bennett cleaned up in all the classes. Slack Bros. and Howard Murray were showing Cheviots, and here honours were more evenly divided. Murray had the champion ram and reserve champion ewe, Slack the champion ewe and reserve ram.

Slack Bros., Howard Murray and N. L. Cameron were showing Southdowns and here again competition was between two flocks. Though the individual classes were more or less evenly divided, Slack Bros. took all the championships except the champion ram.

Leicesters were shown by Mrs. Jennie Parnell and Frank Stalker, and in this breed the Parnell entries cleaned up all along the line. In Shropshires, exhibited by Ste. Marie & Fils, the J. A. Woodward Estate, N. L. Cameron and Slack Bros., all the championships with the exception of the champion ram, which came from the Woodward flock, went to Slack Bros.

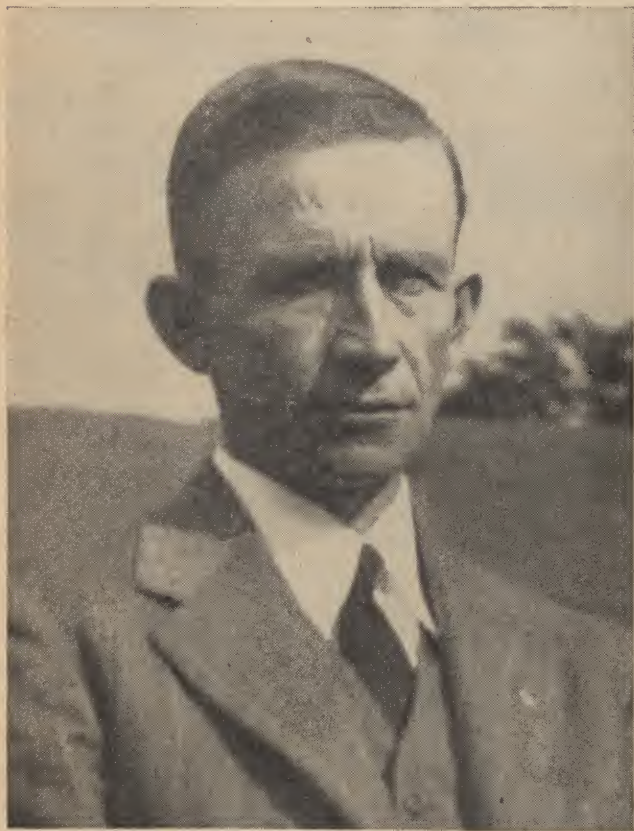
Hogs

Antonio Sevigny had all the major awards with the Yorkshires and O. A. Fowler and the Woodward Estate were the only exhibitors with Tamworths and Berkshires respectively.

Merit Agricole Winners Announced

As the *Journal* goes to press at the end of the month, we are not able to publish an account of the awarding of the Merit Agricole prizes until next month. However, we are able to make the bald statement that in the professional farmers class, the gold medal was won by Philibert Audet of Compton, and in the class for non-professionals the winner is J. A. Eccles of Sweetsburg.

Seventy-nine contestants were entered this year: 11 in the gold medal class for professional farmers, 2 in the gold medal class for "hobby" farmers, 38 for the silver medal and 28 for the bronze medal.



M. Philibert Audet of Compton.

Poultry Courses at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere

A new series of courses on poultry selection opened last month at the Experimental Station at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, with an enrollment of 23 young men from various parts of Quebec Province. These courses are being offered by the Poultry Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Youth Training Plan.

Students taking these courses learn to select poultry for the various hatcheries, and as assistants to seasoned poultry instructors they will help keep stock strains pure.

Deschambault Livestock Mean Business

There is a Plymouth Rock hen at the Deschambault Farm School that does not believe in idleness. She has just set an official record for Canada by laying 340 eggs in a single year, and challenges all contestants to better this record.

Not to be outdone, a Canadian cow in the Farm School herd has produced 120,000 pounds of milk in twelve lactations and the herdsman points out that if all cows did their duty as well as this, we could all throw away our butter coupons.

New Director for the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School

Dr. Henry Louis Berard has been named Director of the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School to replace S. J. Chagnon who resigned the position early in the summer.

Dr. Berard, following graduation with a Bachelor's degree in Agriculture, did post-graduate work at Cornell University in bacteriology and biochemistry, and obtained his Ph.D. from that University in 1926. Following graduation he took a post as professor on the staff of the Dairy School, later transferring to the Federal Department of Agriculture where he did research work.

As his assistant, Prof. P. E. Begin, professor of dairy technology for a number of years, has been appointed.

Farm Loan Policy Has Worked Well

During the month of July alone, one hundred and eighteen loans made by the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau were paid off by the borrowers, some of whom still had up to twenty years before their payments were due. By discharging their debts in advance they have set an example which is being followed by an ever increasing number of farmers.



Lucy and Noella Thibodeau, sheep judging champions at the Sherbrooke Fair, with Coach M. Girard and Agronome V. Racine.

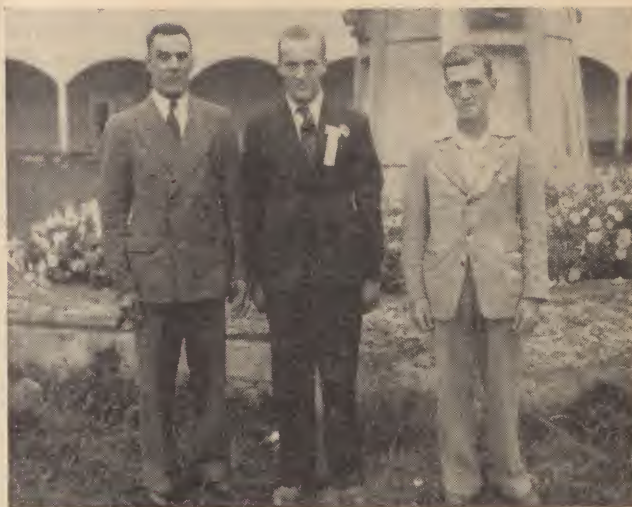
Judging Champions Chosen at Sherbrooke

During the weeks before the opening of the Sherbrooke Fair the regional junior judging contests have been in full swing to pick the teams that would represent the district clubs at the provincial finals which are held during Fair Week. One such contest is used as our cover illustration this month. Interest in this competition continues high, which is a healthy sign of continued interest in livestock work on the part of our boys and girls who will be our agricultural leaders in a few years.

Nineteen teams of dairy cattle judges, five swine judging teams, 2 sheep teams and four beef cattle teams made the trip to Sherbrooke to seek provincial honours. Leading the dairy judges, when the smoke of battle had cleared away, was the Ormstown team of Donald McCaig and Eric McCartney, who scored 865 out of a possible 1000 points. McCaig was also high individual scorer, winning the Stephan Boily trophy, and the Sir Henry Thornton Cup for the winning dairy team was presented the Ormstown pair. Their coach was John McCaig and the agronome for the district is L. A. Ampleman.

The Honfleur team from Bellechasse county, Albert Dumas and M. Dion, won the swine judging contest with 674 points out of a possible 800; they were coached by C. Bouchard and the agronome is J. L. Belanger.

The team from Nominigue, two sisters, Lucy and Noella Thibault, who scored 676 points out of 800 to win



The Winners of the Swine Judging.

banquet at the Social Club, with Mr. Louis Coderre presiding. J. P. Fleury, the Federal Field Man, announced the winners of the various competitions, and speakers during the evening's celebration included the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Barré, and Leo Laliberté, vice-president of the Fair. Mr. Barre, commenting on the list of firms and individuals who had contributed toward the prizes for the junior club members, was impressed by the variety of enterprises represented there, and found in this fact assurance that people of Quebec are able and glad to work together toward a common goal. Mr. Laliberté promised that everything possible would be done to improve the living accommodations for junior club members during their stay at the exhibition grounds in future.

Our best wishes go with the winning teams as they prepare for the next and final trip, to the National Contest in Toronto in November, where they will compete with other winning provincial teams from all across Canada.



The Winning Team in Beef Cattle Judging.

the sheep judging contest, was coached by M. Girard, and Victor Racine is the agronome in whose district their farm is situated.

The beef cattle judging winners come from Bury, Ralph Kirkpatrick and Garth Harrison. The agronome is R. M. (Bunny) Elliott, and the team was coached by George Marcoux. They scored 703 points out of a possible 800.

Prizes, trophies, etc. were presented at the traditional



Led by A. E. Dyson the Calf Club members start out at the head of the cattle parade.

Fast Milking, no Stripping—More Milk

In a bulletin written by Professor A. C. Dahlberg, Cornell Experimental Station, further information and evidence are presented regarding the method of milking cows rapidly without stripping. Milking to a time schedule is recommended as a means of saving labor, producing more milk, and decreasing the risk of mastitis. Cows are creatures of habit, and quickly become accustomed to a routine. Professor Dahlberg writes:

"The acquiring of uniform, rapid milking is associated with regularity in all barn practice. The cows should be milked in the same order at the same time each day. Cleaning or washing of the udder with warm water should be done just before milking as it tends to stimulate the act of "letting down" the milk. Regularity in the time the machine is permitted to milk a cow from one milking to the next is a real need in training for rapid milking. It is suggested that the hard, slow-milking cows be milked on a time schedule in 8 minutes, the teat cups to be left on the cow for $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 minutes. When the time is up, the teat cups should be removed without any massaging of the udder and irrespective of the milk left in the udder and the cow should be immediately milked by hand. An extra man may be needed to do this hand milking, for some cows may give as much milk by hand as was secured by machine. Within a few days the cows should adjust to this schedule

and the quantity of milk from hand milking will be materially reduced.

After about 10 days, the time schedule may be reduced to 7 minutes total time to each cow with teat cups left attached for $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 minutes. Hand milking after the machine will increase for a few milkings but in another 10 days the time may be shortened to six minutes, allowing the teat cups to remain on for $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 minutes. The cows will again require another 10 days or so to adjust to a new schedule. Whether the time should be shortened still more depends to a considerable degree upon the skill of the operator as well as on the cows, but this time is rapid enough for good results."

Also, in an article published in the New Zealand Exporter, Mr. L. E. Nichols observed in Queensland on six herds with a total of four hundred cows over two lactation periods that stripping is not necessary. It is reported by Mr. M. Cullity of the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia, that stripping cows has been discontinued at the Denmark Research Station, Western Australia. There has been no decline in the production of milk and a definite reduction in udder troubles. Many farmers on the south coast of Western Australia have adopted this practice and, by and large, have confirmed that stripping is not necessary.

—From N.S. Farm News.

It's Good Business to Dip Sheep in Fall

To ensure the comfort and vitality of sheep and lambs during the winter months, a second dipping in the fall is necessary to kill any possible remaining external parasites. Fall dipping is just as important as the earlier dipping, but owing to the fact that ticks may be fewer and more difficult to see, it is often assumed that the sheep are entirely free from the pest. Dipping may be relied upon to kill all lice and ticks, but there is a possibility that some of the insect eggs may not have been affected by the dip and will hatch later on and form a new generation. A few ticks in the fall will multiply many times before spring, hence the necessity for the second dipping. September or October are the two best months for fall dipping, but should the weather turn cool, the flock should be housed for a night or two until the fleeces are thoroughly dry.

In order to prevent the poisoning of pastures by the dip on the grass, after the sheep have been dipped, it is necessary to hold the sheep to allow the dip to run out of the wool to drain back into the tank. This saves the dip and overcomes the pasture poisoning danger. To do this, a draining platform attached to and sloping towards the dipping tank must be made. The platform should be large enough to hold ten sheep. Tongued and grooved lumber,

or rough lumber lined with galvanized iron would be satisfactory material to use. Hurdles and a gate serve to keep the sheep on the platform until the dip has been drained off. If the dipping tank is located in a lane or in a corner of a field, convenient holding pens for the sheep previous to dipping can be easily arranged.

Live stock field men in all the provinces have sets of plans for building a community tank, and in several districts such tanks have been set up. These tanks have many advantages. The cost and labour are less for the individual farmer, and when a fall dipping is undertaken involves considerably less trouble than if there were no equipment at hand.

When some elements become scarce in the soil, plants have the power of drawing the required element from older leaves to produce newer ones. Boron cannot be drawn from older tissues to form newer ones. We can notice this situation in many plants where the leaves at the bottom are yellowish and dried up. This leads us to a very striking and important characteristic of boron deficiency in plant growth. A continuous supply is needed throughout the life of the plant.

Federation Represented at FAO.

The second conference of the Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations, (FAO.) which was created at Quebec last October, opened in Copenhagen on September 2. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, was a member of the Canadian delegation, which is headed by Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and a member of the executive of FAO. Mr. Hannam was a member of the Canadian delegation at the original United Nations food conference at Hot Springs in 1943, and the Federation was represented by its president and both vice-presidents, Messrs. Parker and Marion, at the FAO. conference at Quebec.

"UDDER - ANCES"

By the Udderman

1. To be successful a dairyman must be udderwise.
2. Many udder facts need to be known.
3. All that a dairyman is he owes to udders.
4. While feed is important, milk is made from udder material.
5. Cows must be milked from the udder end.
6. Many cows are udderly ruined by poor milking.
7. The cow's udder is the biggest money bag in Agriculture.
8. The udder form is practical importance.
9. Udder dirt produces unclean milk.
10. Udder injuries produce mastitis.
11. The salesman works on the herd owner, the milking machine works on udders.
12. Do unto udders as you would have them return unto you.
13. The milking machine business is absolutely dependent upon udders.
14. Be considerate of udders and the reward shall be yours.
15. Don't expect good results from a cow that is udderly neglected.
16. This is not udder nonsense.

Intuition is that gift which enables a woman to arrive instantly at an infallible and irrevocable decision without the aid of reason, judgment, meditation or

this *WINTER*
keep your home

BRIGHT
and **WARM**



with **Esso**
KEROSENE

and **IMPERIAL Stove Oil**

► All kerosenes are *not* alike! Esso Kerosene throws a whiter, brighter light . . . burns cleaner, too . . . helps keep lamp chimneys clear. In all home and farm appliances which use kerosene you'll find that Esso Kerosene gives noticeably better and more economical performance.

In your oil cook stove or space heater, Imperial Stove Oil gives a great volume of heat at low cost. Get these safe and time-tested Imperial products from your Imperial Oil Agent.

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EVERYWHERE



IN CANADA



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Canadian Youth Hostels

Canadian Youth Hostels, symbolized by the green and white triangle, include the following trails in the St. Lawrence region:—

(1) Monteregean Trail. Montreal, Rougemont, Abbotsford, Roxton Pond, Sutton.

(2) Memphremagog Loop. Sutton, Dunkin, Newport, (A.Y.H. hostel) Ayers Cliff, Waterville, Orford Lake, Bolton Glen.

(3) Ottawa Valley Trail. Montreal, St. Andrews East, Stonefield, Papineauville, Lochaber, Ottawa.

(4) The Gatineau Hills Trail. Ottawa, Kingsmere, Luskville, Wakefield.

(5) The Rideau Lakes Trail. Ottawa, Merrickville, Kingston.

(6) The Gaspé Trail. Matapedia, Cross Point, Maria, Port Daniel Centre, Pabos Mills, Gaspé, Matane.

In addition there are hostels at Weedon and Danville.

Hostelling is promoted to provide our young people with a means of travelling in the country — travelling in an inexpensive and care-free way. It is inexpensive because you travel "under your own steam" — hiking or biking. It is care-free because you find a youth hostel awaiting you at the end of the day; a place where you are welcomed by house parents at night, and from which you start the next morning care-free and happy.

Youth hostelling is endorsed by leading educationists, church dignitaries, and character-building organizations in Canada, the United States and Mexico. In pre-war days hotels extended through England and over Europe. It was possible to travel from Norway to France with hostels at fifteen mile intervals.

In Quebec Province there are over twenty-five hostels at the present time, equally spaced about fifteen miles apart, along a high-way or by-way; fifteen miles being the average hiking distance for a day, forty-five to sixty miles a day is often covered by bike.

Canadian Youth Hostels Association

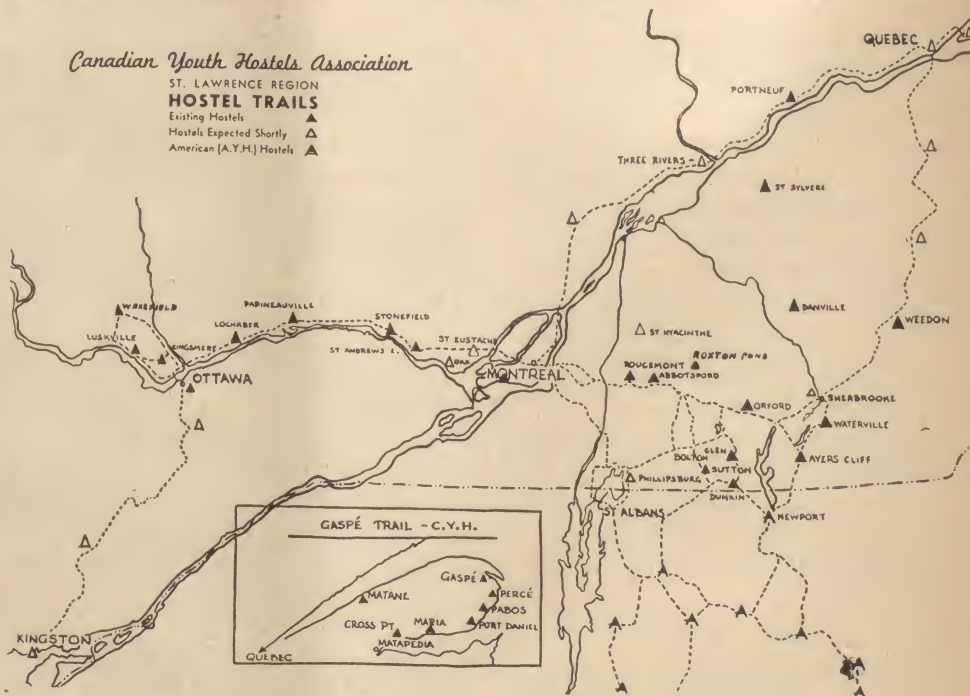
ST. LAWRENCE REGION

HOSTEL TRAILS

Existing Hostels ▲

Hostels Expected Shortly ▲

American (A.Y.H.) Hostels ▲



The hostels are in charge of chaperones or "house parents", usually a farmer and his wife, who are given authority by charter to operate. The house parents objective is clearly not financial gain, the overnight charge being only twenty-five cents per person. The financial returns for a year run from fifteen dollars to seventy-five, depending somewhat upon whether the quarters are suitable for winter hostelling.

Common Sense Rules

There are certain rules or "customs" for the hosteller based upon thoughtfulness and consideration of others, which you will agree are sensible customs not merely irksome rules. A love of the outdoors and a friendly disposition go hand in hand. Hostellers rise early, retire early and take a pride in leaving their hostels better than they found them. Hostellers, of course, do not use the hostel as a resort hotel but as a facility for travel. They do not drink at hostels, nor do they smoke in the dormitories. Hostellers cook their own meals, make their own beds, wash their own dishes and tidy the hostel. There is no racial creed or class distinction.

Upon arriving at a hostel the hosteller presents his pass book to the house parents who return it with signature the following morning. It may be retained for good and sufficient reason. However, good behaviour has been

the rule, only two pass books have been forfeited in the ten years of Canadian hostel operation. There have been over two thousand members during this time with over one hundred established hostels. The overnights in Canada in 1945 numbered ten thousand.

The hostels themselves are usually farm buildings, out-buildings or sheds. The minimum requirements for a hostel are: — separate sleeping and washing accommodations for boys and girls, a common room, a combination kitchen and dining-room. Groceries may be purchased from the house parents or from a near-by village, or meals may be supplied at a standard rate not to exceed thirty-five cents.

Suitable winter hostels may be used by skiers.

The position of a hostel is decided by the Provincial Trails Committee and forms a link in chains or groups. Hostels are usually located on secondary roads in scenic or historical areas. New hostels are being constantly added and new chains and loops developed.

The Post War Reconstruction Committee of the

Quebec Women's Institutes includes in its outline of suggested activities the promotion of Youth Hostelling. Primarily the suggestion sprang from the idea of the suitability of Women's Institute members for the role of house parents and the opportunity for our rural women to serve youth by providing suitable hostel quarters in a wholesome, kindly, country atmosphere.

Further inquiry into "hostelling" has resulted in a realization of the value of youth hostelling for our own rural children. As an education and as recreation they would derive therefrom the spirit of good companionship, love of country, abounding health and contentment of spirit. We are conscious of the great need of rural children to mingle with groups of their own ages. The isolation of many rural families forms a tragic background in which we must nurture, by all available means, an understanding and love of the world and of our fellow-men.

(The Regional Office, P.O. Box 324, Montreal, welcomes all inquiries concerning Youth Hostels.)

Heigh-ho! Come to the Fair!

by Evelyn Walker

All over the Eastern Townships, August is the month of fairs. Making a noble effort to get back to their pre war level in spite of rationing and other shortages, the exhibits in the ladies' departments were on the whole much better than last year in quality as well as quantity. Also, there seemed to be a much wider interest shown as indicated by the large number of new exhibitors and the well-filled classes.

Here are a few suggestions which might be helpful to some of the fairs — points I noticed which might bear improvement. At almost all of the fairs which I visited the prize lists could stand some revision. For example, in the fancywork classes, the description of the articles to be exhibited in the various sections is often not definite enough. Also, some sections are so similar as to allow the same article to be entered in both. Then there were quite a few cases where excellent work had been done by some woman but she found no section in which to enter her work. As new crafts and techniques develop, it would be wise to include these in the prize list, both as an incentive to exhibitors and as a source of interest to the public. Various handicrafts, makeovers, new foods, are included in some of the prize lists but by no means all.

Then, it would be wise when a ruling is made to enforce it, eg. that all articles exhibited be made *by the exhibitor, during the previous twelve month period*. This is a rule at most fairs, but is not strictly enforced.

Another point which causes a great deal of confusion when the articles are being judged, and increases the work of the ladies in charge of exhibits, is that one article may

be entered in several different classes. Exhibitors should be required to exhibit a separate article for each entry. For example, one loaf of bread may be entered in the class for white bread and then this same loaf may be entered again in several special classes. Or a knitted article may be entered under socks for example and also be competing for a prize in a collection of knitted articles.

In the canning and preserving classes it is sometimes the case that the judge is asked not to open the jars. While this is understandable, as one exhibitor may have several different jars exhibited which must be used up immediately, it is still practically impossible to judge such products competently without tasting them.

This list of suggestions does not mean that I feel fairs are not filling their proper place in the community. On the other hand, if they could not stand improvement they would be dead, which our fairs most certainly are not. To my mind, fairs can greatly influence the trends of the day. In cooking for example, a class for the best cookies or small cakes made without sugar would give women added incentive to use their ingenuity in regard to sugar rationing. Then, friendly competition among the various exhibitors keeps us keyed up to do our very best work. It encourages us to try out new articles which are suggested by the prize lists, and to further our efforts along established lines. Lastly, our fairs are excellent models of democracy at work. Anyone who fulfills certain technical requirements, may exhibit an article — whether that person be black or white, rich or poor, she stands on the merits of her product only, and her work is judged on a par with all others.

A Month with the W.I.

Bonaventure. New Richmond devoted its programme to Welfare and Health. The convener gave an instructive address on "The Evils of Tobacco on the System" and rollcall "A Canadian Doctor" brought a good response. \$80 was realized from a tag day to aid the School Prize Fund. A programme was received from the group in Missouri, with whom they correspond, containing wonder-ideas for their 4-H work.

Brome. Austin met at the summer home of one of the members when plans were made for an ice-cream social, also for the school fair which is to be held at the home of the convener of Agriculture. The clothing drive was well supported. Thanks were received from sick members who had been remembered and from Sutton branch for assistance given at time of county meeting. Abercorn held a very successful food sale. A large contribution of clothing was given in the National Drive.

Chat-Huntingdon. Aubrey-Riverfield sent many articles to the handicraft exhibit and sale of work held at the Ormstown fair. Current events pertaining to their departments were reported by the conveners, also a paper "The Farmer's Tired Wife, What she can do about it," and a poem "Lovely Things." The rollcall, "A joke or pay a dime" proved quite effective. A rummage sale realized \$16.84 and the Personal Parcel Scheme has been adopted. Many of the members attended the Farm Forum rally at Macdonald College. Dundee held an "animated" spelling bee, which caused much merriment, the participants acting out the vowels instead of saying them. A member gave an enjoyable talk on her trip across Canada with descriptive pictures of the many beauty spots. Comments by the various conveners and rollcall "A Childhood Memory" completed the programme. Franklin Centre joined with Ormstown W.I. in a most successful picnic with quizzes, games and singing for entertainment with prizes for the winners. Hemmingford also enjoyed a picnic. This was held at Fraser's Point at the summer home of a member. A first-hand description of "Operation Musk-ox" was given by a member reading extracts from the diary of her brother, Major Sangster, who had charge of a section of that expedition. Howick reports another picnic, the members going by bus and cars to a cottage at St. Barbe. Two addresses have been obtained through the Personal Parcel Scheme and plans were made for sewing to be done for the Barrie Memorial Hospital. A demonstration on finger weaving and other handicrafts was given, also a paper read entitled "Some Problems of the Teaching Profession", prepared by Mrs. Smallman. Swimming and boating were enjoyed after the meeting.

Compton. Brookbury held a party for a returned man and his wife and presented them with a purse of money. A baby shower was given a needy mother, a card shower



An outstanding representation from one county, Bonaventure, on the Provincial Board. Left to right: Mrs. C. E. Dow, O.B.E. president F.W.I.C., Mrs. H. H. Mortimer, convener National and International Relations, and Mrs. H. R. Campbell, County president of Bonaventure.

for a sick member and an electrical toaster to a member leaving the community, making a busy month. A welcome gift of \$3 was received from a member. Canterbury enjoyed a quiz and a demonstration on Swedish beading and hemming was found of interest. Scots own, another picnic reported here at the home of a member. A room has been equipped in the Dr. C. M. Smith Memorial by Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacLennan and Family in memory of their son and brother who was killed in active service. A presentation was made to a war bride.

Gaspe. Haldimand awarded prizes in the three local schools for best attendance. Talent money was distributed to the 25 members and a wreath was given for the funeral of a member's son. Sandy Beach is making quilts to be sent in parcels to England. 5 ditty bags are also being filled. A paper on "Post War Services" and a quiz on "The Saving of Foods" made up the programme. Wakeham presented Kenwood blankets to each of the four English war brides in the community. 350 lbs. of used clothing were collected in the National Drive and 18 ditty bags are being filled. This branch reports a very active sick committee, fruit being sent to the shut-ins of the community. A dance netted \$56 for the treasury. York presented a silver spoon to the very new son of a member. "Why Women live longer than Men" was the title of a paper and rollcall "A suggestion to enliven a convalescent" is noted.

Gatineau. Aylmer East is still working on Red Cross articles. Rupert held a picnic for the school children and netted \$10 at a recent dance. Wakefield, still another picnic; held on Gatineau Beach. An excellent report of the Health Unit was heard and two bulletins from the W.P.T.B. were discussed. Wright reports every member sending donations in the Clothing Drive. A thoughtful paper, "Peace at Home and Abroad", was given and the Personal Parcel Scheme has been adopted.

Megantic. Inverness is extending congratulations to a charter member, Mrs. A. D. McKenzie, now residing in New Britain, Conn. who has been awarded the King's Medal for "Service in the Cause of Freedom." This was presented to her by Lord Inverchapel, the British ambassador at Washington. A generous gift was received from a member and a donation of \$3 for special prizes at the Horticultural fair. A seed quiz was held and an excellent display of articles made from cotton bags provided many suggestions for their use.

Missisquoi. Cowansville made plans for the school fair. The county agronomer was present and gave helpful suggestions for this event. An interesting paper was given by the convener of Education on "Modern Trends in Education." Three new members were enrolled. St. Armand sponsored a card party and sale which was a financial success. Short articles entitled "Nylon buyers stand in line for Tomatoes" and "In quest of Tea" were read. 5 boxes of used clothing were sent from this branch. Rollcall, "Name a Canadian Bird," was found worthwhile.

Pontiac. Beech Grove had a timely rollcall, "Name a traffic law". A paper "The Gold-fish King" was read and a surprise box netted \$1.30. Bristol Busy Bees are sending parcels to Britain under the Personal Parcel Scheme. A lively discussion resulted from the rollcall "Should more time be given to Bible studies in junior class rooms." Clarendon; Miss Nadette, superintendent of

the Community Hospital at Shawville was the guest speaker. She showed plans of the new hospital to be built and expressed thanks for the generous donations of vegetables and sewing donated by this branch. She also discussed the common cold. A quiz box was an informative feature of the programme. Prizes were given to pupils in the two schools of the community. Shawville is planning to assist with the distribution of the new ration books. \$50 was voted the Cemetery Fund and plans were made to send parcels to Britain every month. Stark's Corners gave prizes to two schools and sent cheer to members who were ill. "Four Men of God" was the title of a reading given at the meeting. Quyon had the pleasure of a visit from the county president, Miss Pritchard, who gave an enlightening talk on the organization and work of the W.I. Plans were made for an exhibit at the fair and \$5 was voted for a special prize. A profitable food sale was held. Wyman is also making plans for the fair. "Curds and Whey" was the subject of a paper telling of the manufacture of articles from milk. The vast amount of money spent on soft drinks in Canada was also discussed.

Quebec. Valcartier is giving scholarships to pupils with the highest marks in both the Protestant school and the R.C. convent, a splendid "goodwill" project. A picnic is being planned on the W.I. grounds for Labour Day. This is to be a large event with booths for the sale of fancy-work, home cooking, ice cream, hot dogs, etc. Races and games are arranged for the children and a supper served to all on the lawn in the evening. A pair of slippers was given a sick member and thanks received for other gifts.

Rouville. Abbotsford had a quiz on etiquette. Many amusing (to us now) selections were read from a book on etiquette dating from 1724.

Richmond. Cleveland is making plans for a booth at the Richmond street fair to be held next month. Soap is being collected for the monthly parcels for Britain, the money formerly raised for "self-denial" is to be used for that purpose. A report of the recent county meeting was discussed. A contest on flowers and making buttonholes enlivened the programme. A card party netted the treasury \$10.85. Dennison's Mills reports a food sale and dance. A bargain table at the meeting realized \$2.25 for general funds and talent money amounting to \$8.25 was handed in. A sunshine basket was sent to a shut-in. Spooner Pond heard an address by a member of the County Health Unit. A contest on old-fashioned costumes proved entertaining. A shower for a bride and a bedspread raffled to aid the treasury are other activities noted. Windsor Mills made 2 woollen quilts which were donated to the Clothing Drive along with a large quantity of used clothing. A picnic was sponsored for the children with prizes for the sporting events. A well-planned tea was held in honour of the war brides, 5 out of the 7 being able to attend. Repre-



The delegates from Pontiac County at the Convention.

sentatives of the various organizations attended and near relatives. The tea tables were attractively decorated with flowers, a large one for the brides being centred with a wedding cake made and decorated by two W.I. members.

Shefford. Granby Hill has adopted the Personal Parcel Scheme and 2 boxes of fruit were also sent to sick friends. The rollcall "Ten Rules for a Happy Marriage", caused much merriment. South Roxton made plans for a quilt which is to be raffled to raise funds. A paper, "My Dream Garden" and a contest on "Travel in Canada" made a pleasing programme. Warden honoured a charter member at their last meeting, Mrs. L. Booth, who is moving from the community. An electric heating pad was presented to the guest of honour with the good wishes of the group. Two more quilts have been completed and raffled off to the advantage of the treasury. The Personal Parcel Scheme has been adopted.

Sherbrooke. Ascot members responded generously to the Clothing Drive. 3 quilts were also made and included. 68 unused meat coupons were turned in by the members to the local W.P.T.B. office, a suggestion for other branches. Brompton Road voted \$5 to the Cancer Fund. One of the 10 "Housewives" to be sent overseas was on display and a committee was formed to take charge of packing parcels for Britain. Lennoxville held an enjoyable meeting at the cottage of one of the members at Bacon's Bay. A delicious chicken dinner was served at noon by the hostess followed by the business meeting. The Personal Parcel Scheme was approved, this work to be taken up in place of filling ditty bags. A gift of appreciation was given the member who has charge of the W.I. rooms. Swimming and cards, with a picnic lunch in the evening concluded a very pleasant day. Orford donated \$5 to the Cancer Fund and a "Buy and Bring" sale netted the sum of \$3.40. An instructive rollcall is noted, "The Fathers of Confederation."

Stanstead. Ayer's Cliff entertained the war brides and made presentations. The convener of National and International Relations gave the address of welcome and the convener of Agriculture offered shrubs and plants to start gardens. Stanstead North sent flowers to a bereaved family and gave a miscellaneous shower for a bride-to-be. Tomifobia had as guest speaker, Miss C. I. Mackenzie, county convener of Education, who explained the Central School Board now being formed in this county. Several articles for a layette to be sent overseas were brought in to this meeting.

SUPPLIES ON HAND

The following supplies are all in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Mansonville, Que. and can be obtained by writing to that address.

Sheets W.I. paper, large 1c each, small 2 for 1c.

Envelopes: large 1c each, small 1c each.

Copies of Collection: large, 75c each, small 10c each.

Christmas Cards: A.C.W.W.: 5c each.

Motto Pins, W.I.: 50c each.

War Services Report

Argenteuil. \$50 voted to Veteran's Fund. Personal Parcel Scheme supported and National Clothing Drive, one branch sending 10 cartons.

Brome. Sewing and knitting for war orphans overseas.

Bonaventure. Yarn given by Navy League distributed among members in preparation for filling ditty bags.

Chat.-Huntingdon. Boxes of food and clothing sent overseas. Seeds sent to Britain.

Compton. Donations to soldier's welcome fund. Teas and presentations to war brides. \$10 to Save the Children Fund. Wrist watches presented to Hong Kong POW's. Subscription to Sherbrooke Record and other gifts to returned men in hospital. Clothing Drive supported.

Gatineau. Donation to Save the Children Fund \$12 to Junior Red Cross. Support for Personal Parcel Scheme and Clothing Drive.

Gaspe. Welcome and gifts to war brides. All branches assisted in Clothing Drive.

Megantic. Welcome to war brides. Quilts for Red Cross. Clothing Drive supported.

Pontiac. Shower for war brides and gifts to returned men, also banquet for same. 2 layettes sent overseas. Social evenings held for servicemen and wives. "Friendship Packages" sent to Norway and Holland. Branches supported Clothing Drive.

Papineau. \$5 to Save the Children Fund.

Richmond. \$25 to Red Cross and \$10 to Save the Children Fund. Gift to war bride. Personal Parcel Scheme and Clothing Drive supported.

Sherbrooke. Banquet for returned men. Gift to war brides. Clothing sent to Poland. \$3 worth of seeds sent to Britain. \$10 for "Housewives" to send Europe. \$27 to Red Cross. 125 sewn articles and 70 lbs. of clothing sent to Unitarian Relief Committee. Personal Parcel Scheme and Clothing Drive supported.

Stanstead. War brides welcomed and gifts presented, also gifts to returned men. Parcels sent to W.I. friends in England. Support for Clothing Drive and Personal Parcel Scheme. \$25 donated Save the Children Fund. Also parcel of children's clothing sent to same.

Shefford. \$5 to the Red Cross. 6 quilts in clothing drive which was supported by all branches.

Vaudreuil. \$10 to Red Cross. \$10 to Navy League. Took charge of Clothing Drive, collecting 2658 lbs. Personal Parcel Scheme adopted. There is only one branch in this county.

Please send in your reports every three months, as usual. If you hear from the families through the Personal Parcel Scheme, please report it, we shall all be interested to hear about them.

Respectively submitted by your War Services Convener.

—Dorothy Ellard.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

How times have changed! Now, when I go down in the cellar to my little brown jug, it is only to get some more cobalt solution for the calves. But even with that they show a desire to chew at their pens. So we went a step further and added a bit of ferrous sulphate to the mineral mixture. That doesn't stop them altogether so I guess Jimmie and I will have to get out an extra cord of block-wood this winter and let them chew. Certainly they shouldn't need to eat wood for lack of hay for we jammed the barn clear to the rafters with it. That is always hard on the head in the final stages for you are continually trying to raise the roof with your cranium. Whether or not that was responsible, Jimmie and I had to get up on top later and patch up a few leaks.

It also means that we won't be storing the grain in the barn to await the threshing machine. For a time we hoped that the use of a combine would again eliminate the necessity for so-doing. However, the machine was not available nor was the grain suitable. In spite of the fact that it was all sown at the same time, it was too uneven in ripening for satisfactory combining. This is apt to be a frequent complaint in our section, though it might be overcome by using a swather and a pick-up combine. Anyway our present hope is to thresh outside and blow the straw in. We may have to stack some of the grain to await our turn but it would be better to do so because it is so far from the barn that we couldn't get it fast enough. In preparation for the stacking we got hold of a big army tarpaulin to keep out the rain.

But we failed to get the grain under it before the rain so it will be delayed indefinitely. It sure did rain and we sure did need it even in the grain-field, everywhere, except where the stooks were. It has been pretty dry for the new seeding of clover. Some of it can be saved by the rain but some looks as if it was past saving. If the storm is followed by a period of fine weather, and so

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many of our storms have been this summer, we shall not worry about the wet on the grain. Though it has seemed to be a dry summer it doesn't seem as if I ever saw the earth get so many Saturday night baths.

Some of them have been the kind to make the Royal Bank worry about soil erosion. When it rains too hard some of the fertility which might put a little cash temporarily in the farmer's pocket before some other class gets hold of it, gets washed off where it does no good. But we think less about that than we do when the crops are suffering for rain. Certainly, if we have to wait for a bulldozer under a government assistance policy to solve our soil erosion problems, we are apt to be down in a gully when it gets there.

Several of us have been trying to get one here. This year it came and did some work but it took in everyone along the road that it travelled whether they signed an application or not. Now it has gone away and most of the original signers, who made it possible for the procrastinators to get it, are left with their money paid in and their work undone. Can you call that fair play?

At least, we can be thankful we do not have to wait for government assistance to handle the flies and potato beetles. Thanks to DDT we no longer have to be philosophical about them like the man who, finding a fly in his glass of milk, exclaimed "There's a fly in that milk and he hasn't even got his bathing-suit on". It is quite a relief to be able to open your mouth in the pig-pen without having to spit out a fly.

But it is not so much of a relief to find that Britain is paying \$5 per cwt. more for Danish bacon than she is for Canadian. And it doesn't ease the pain when we realize we are much to blame ourselves. The Danes take the trouble to give the British the kind of bacon they want. Perhaps they also buy more from the British to give funds to bring home the bacon. Britain is short of Canadian dollars and we must give her a chance to get some in order to buy from us. Would you rather buy from the grocer who takes your butter, eggs and other produce or the one who gets his supply somewhere else?

Why

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Plan Now to Protect Bees in Winter

It is not too early for the beekeeper to make plans for the protection of his bees in winter, whether the bees are to be in the cellar or in packing cases outside. With regard to the cellar, the Dominion Apiarist, C. B. Gooderham, points out that it should be fairly dry, dark at all times, well ventilated, well insulated against outside temperatures, and maintained at an even temperature of about 48 degrees F. The bees should be brought in as soon as possible after the last good cleansing flight, usually about the first week in November. If guards are placed over hive entrances to guard against mice, they should fit snugly and firmly so that mice cannot move them.

For outside winterizing, the bees may be placed in single, double, or four-colony cases. The four-colony case is the most economical in the preservation of heat and in construction because each colony is protected on two sides by other colonies. For packing materials, planer shavings, forest leaves, chaff, and moss can be used. There should be about three to six inches of packing on the bottom and all four sides, and a cushion of six to eight inches thick on top. The colonies should be placed in the cases with all the packing done, except on top, before the bees are fed, because there should be no disturbance of the bees after they are fed. The latter end of September is a good time to place the bees in the cases.

Clean Quarters Now for Laying Pullets

The cleaning of the laying pens to house a well reared, vigorous flock of pullets for fall and winter production is an important factor in poultry management. Sanitation helps in the production of a top quality product.

After the disposal of the surplus stock all the litter and house equipment is removed. This allows for the thorough scraping and scrubbing of the interior with a stiff brush and a proper cleaning solution. After the interior is cleaned and drying out, the other equipment is disinfected and when clean and dry is put in place again. The use of a

hose with a good force of water is practical for good cleaning.

Lye is about the best cleaning material. Use one pound (a can) to ten gallons of cold water. Should a stronger solution be needed, one pound to five gallons can be used. This solution should be used carefully as it is caustic and can readily cause burns. Another cleaning solution is any good coal-tar disinfectant and water. Use three ounces to twelve quarts of water or follow directions on the container. This makes a milk white coloured solution.

After all the cleaned house and equipment has become thoroughly dried, the house is now ready to house the birds. Use clean litter, good feeds and proper care for high production and a high quality product.

Do Not Create Henhouse Slums

Overcrowding of poultry is the source of many evils. Chilled, damp and ill at ease, poultry obliged to pass the winter in a congested, poorly ventilated henhouse soon lose their resistance to disease. In their weakened condition, they are increasingly prone to be attacked by parasites.

When weak, they will probably go hungry. In an overcrowded henhouse there is rarely enough space for every bird at the mash hopper where only the hardiest can find room for their beaks. Consequently, feather picking and even cannibalism become more prevalent.

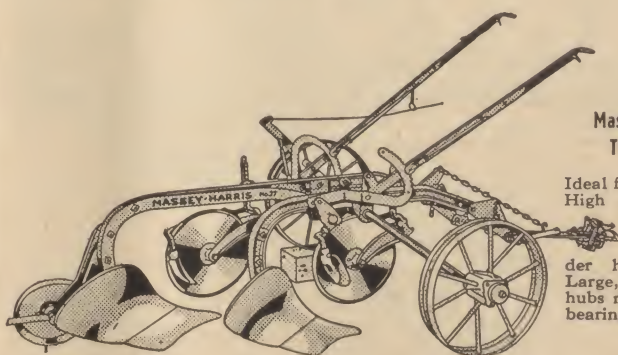
Yet even the worst laying house can be improved by the admission of more sunlight and by better ventilation and insulation. For every 50 hens, there should be at least 10 feet of feed hoppers.

To be comfortable and healthy, each bird requires from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 square feet of floor space, which should be planned for before winter begins. If the present laying house is not large enough to allow this space for each bird, then winter fewer birds. Cull out the weaklings and retain only the healthy layers. The healthy layers make money and they make more when they are housed comfortably.

KEEP DOWN PRODUCTION COSTS *with* **MASSEY-HARRIS Equipment**

When the plow took the place of the spade, when the reaper took the place of the cradle, the farmer's production costs came down — his productive capacity went up. Modern power farming equipment cuts farming costs still further and helps the farmer produce more with less labor.

MASSEY-HARRIS equipment, because of its advanced design, has led the way in cutting down farm production costs. It sets new standards of economy, does farm work better, quicker, easier. Ask your MASSEY-HARRIS dealer to show you the newest improvements in farm machinery.

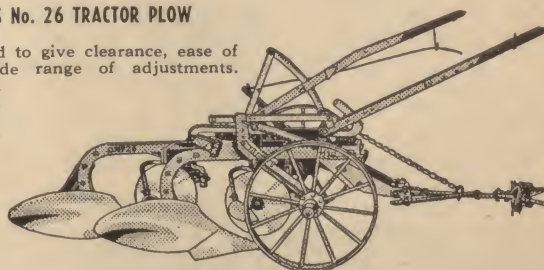


**Massey-Harris No. 27
Two-Furrow Plow**

Ideal for the small tractor. High carbon heat-treated steel beams with X-type bracing to stand up under high-speed plowing. Large, strong wheels, with hubs running in cone-type bearings.

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 26 TRACTOR PLOW

Specially developed to give clearance, ease of operation and wide range of adjustments. Can be set to turn furrow widths of 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 inches. Built to give long wear.



MASSEY-HARRIS CO.

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It's so easy to use and does such a wonderful job . . . NARVO, the famous quick-drying durable household finish.

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CANADA'S SMARTEST FINISH

MURPHY PAINT CO. LTD. MONTREAL - TORONTO

NARVO
All-Weather Finish
Orange 242 Orange
A WASHABLE LUSTROUS FINISH FOR WALLS WOODWORK FLOORS FURNITURE VERANDAS ETC.

FEDERAL BALANCED RATIONS

Contain the 21 essential nutrition ingredients — vitamins, proteins, minerals, roughages, etc. — required for sound growth and vitality. Starting, growing and conditioning feeds for Poultry, Calfs, Cows and Hogs. Always insist on Federal.



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PRODUCERS OF *Dehydrated*

CLOVERS
& GRASSES
ALFALFA
&
CEROGRAS

FOR LIVESTOCK AND
POULTRY FEEDS



those producing, say, 10 gallons of milk per day, may consume up to 30 gallons of water per day. Where dry feed, such as hay or chaff and concentrates, is being fed, the cows would take 10 to 15 gallons of water as such. However, where the cows are on pasture and quantities up to 130 pounds are known to be eaten, water would be taken in smaller amounts. One hundred and thirty pounds of pasture would probably contain about nine or ten gallons of water. If silage were fed, 50 pounds of that material would probably contain about 3½ gallons of water.

Don't Buy Feed



...BUY RESULTS

Ask for **"MIRACLE"** LAYING MASH



M 46-12

Dairy Cows Tunnel

The Australian News reports that one of the items in the set-up of a newly completed modern dairy at Whyalla, South Australia, is a tunnel in which fans are installed to create a 50 mile-an-hour wind. The cows are trained to go through this tunnel and go straight

to the milking machines in a concrete milking shed. All flies are blown off the cows in the tunnel so that milking proceeds in comfort.

It is estimated that the average cow needs from 10 to 15 gallons of water per day. High producing cattle, such as



LIVING AND LEARNING



Paying for Education Makes Education Pay

The Spencer (N.Y.) Central School is an excellent example of how 14 one-roomed rural schools were combined in a central, modern and well-staffed institution, owning its own fleet of school busses and serving the adults of its district as well as the children.

It is not "news" any more that rural schools can be successfully centralized. We had heard a good deal about the school at Spencer, N.Y. But a visit to it stirred all our old enthusiasm for the possibilities in adjusting school organization, administration, and curriculum to the needs of a local community.

The Spencer district is typical of Northern New York State, with rolling hills and maple woods. The roads are, of course, good, by Canadian standards, but sometimes the winter storms bring heavy snow. The town itself has about 600 people, and is the village centre of a dairy and poultry farming area. That there is in this community a magnificent schoolbuilding (valued at \$1,225,000), an adequately trained and well-paid staff of 20 people, and a thriving educational centre for the whole district is a tribute to the vision and enterprise of the people who live here.

The school serves the 10 districts in the township of Spencer and 4 others which have contracted into the central scheme. Three of these outside districts send all their children to the Spencer school. One sends only its high school students. The centralized scheme has been in operation for 10 years.

School-owned Busses

Most noticeable feature to the visitor is the garage

which houses the six busses owned and operated by the school. These bring in the 200 children who travel to school each day. The farthest child lives 17 miles away. The school employs one full-time maintenance and repair man for these busses and pays two drivers by the hour. Three of the school janitors act as drivers for the morning and afternoon trips.

Complete Equipment

Inside the school building we visited first the combination Auditorium-gymnasium with its full-sized basketball floor and its well-equipped stage. An ingenious arrangement had placed bleacher seats on the long side of the basketball floor facing the stage so that they served the dual purpose of seats for the spectators at games and gallery for concerts and plays. Similarly, junior and senior libraries, home economics kitchen and living room, machine shop, agriculture and science classrooms, music department, health room, kindergarten, cafeteria and offices, all were well appointed, attractive and complete.

Vocational and Health Training

In addition to the basic curriculum of New York State schools, every advantage is taken of state aid for the teaching of special subjects in rural schools. Practical arts in Agriculture are taught the boys for a half year in Grades 7



The Spencer (N.Y.) Central School. At the right is the garage that houses the six school-owned busses that bring the pupils from outlying districts. At the extreme left is the large doorway of the machine shop.

and 8 and a full year in Grade 9. Parallel courses in Home economics are provided for girls. A recent development has been the opening of a nursery school in which the girls taking vocational homemaking get experience. The nursery school is supervised by one of the homemaking teachers with the help of graduate students from Cornell University. Music is offered as an optional course in the upper years and an inspired teacher leads a 30 piece orchestra, a band and a school chorus of 40 voices.

The health department with a full-time nurse and the part-time services of a doctor and dentist provide health training and supervision for the school. All pupils are required to have their teeth examined and cleaned once a year and the nurse follows up the report to the home to see that needed attention is provided.

The school cafeteria is part of the health plan for the school, in that it provides attractive and balanced noon-meals for all the out of town students and mid-morning snacks for the Grade I pupils. Because of a subsidy by the Federal government this service is provided very cheaply, a full-tray lunch costing only 15 cents (the government subsidy is 9 cents) and extra half pints of milk can be sold for 5 cents.

Adult Education

Several of the school departments naturally reach out into the community as a result of their interest in the pupils at home. The school nurse and the homemaking teachers visit the homes, sometimes together. The Agriculture teacher functions as advisor on the home farm of the pupil. The sports director promotes games in the community. The music teacher directs the community band, and a church choir for special occasions.

During the war, systematic training was offered to adults, particularly in the machine shop, woodworking and homemaking departments. Farmers came in to learn how to do their own repairs and often did them in the school shop. Housewives came to learn improved methods and how to deal with shortages. Physical training classes were



The Home Economics kitchen in the Spencer School.

held and instruction in English was given to foreign-born. Discussion groups on current events were organized.

Costs not Low

That such a comprehensive educational plan is possible only with a large measure of state and federal aid was admitted by the authorities in Spencer. Of the total budget of \$85,000, only \$10,640 was directly paid in property tax at the 8 mill rate. Some additional amounts were paid as tuition by non-resident pupils but large Federal grants for vocational training and direct State grants made possible the figure of \$42,290 paid in salaries to the principal, 19 teachers and a clerk. The school has 300 pupils.

To our comment on the high per pupil cost, the reply came, "Yes, the cost is not low, but the school is serving not only the children but the whole community, and not just in school hours but all day."

When later we remarked that the teachers must work long hours, we were told, "They do, but they love their work and we try to pay them well."

If this is the formula for a fine school, it is, in our opinion, worth adopting.

Farm Forum Topics for 1946-47

The following list of topics has been approved by the National Farm Radio Forum Committee. It is based on suggestions made by Forum members in a questionnaire submitted to them just previous to the closing-of the last Forum series.

The first broadcast may be heard on Monday evening October 20th, at 8:30 P.M. and they will continue each Monday for a period of twenty weeks. If the topic material is an indication of the calibre of discussion which will take place in the groups this winter, then indeed it should be a banner year for Farm Forums.

Series I

- Oct. 28th "Are Farm Living Standards High?"
- Nov. 4th "What About Farm Taxes?"
- Nov. 11th "What about Farm Home Improvement?"
- Nov. 18th "What the Forums Say."



Boys of the Agriculture class paint a mower in the Machine Shop.

Series II

- Nov. 25th "Is Research Meeting Farm Needs?"
 Dec. 2nd "Do Scientific Advances Reach the Farmer?"
 Dec. 9th "What About Chemurgy?"
 Dec. 16th "What the Forums say."

Series III

- Jan. 6th "Agriculture is a Risky Business."
 Jan. 13th "What Should the World Federation do?"
 Jan. 20th "Commodity Agreements and Cartels."
 Jan. 27th "What the Forums Say."

Series IV

- Feb. 3rd "What Makes Prices?"
 Feb. 10th "Are Farm Prices Comparable to Industrial Prices?"
 Feb. 17th "The Future Farm Price Programme."
 Feb. 24th "What the Forums Say."

Series V

- Mar. 3rd "Have Farmers a Stake in High Wages?"
 Mar. 10th "Would Social Security Solve the Farm Labour Problem?"
 Mar. 17th "Who will Farm in the Future?"
 Mar. 24th "What the Forums say."

A Tent, A Tide and A Trip

by Joseph Galway

Most people before they take a trip into a strange part of the country have a mind's eye view of what they expect to see. My recent trip into the Maritime Provinces was preceded by just such a dreamy vision. Now that I have actually seen the east, the green in the far away pastures is even deeper than it previously looked.

Leaving Macdonald College on July 16th we travelled down the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Quebec City. Level farmland, white farm buildings and straight rail fences were common on each hand. Mats, blankets and handicrafts were displayed on nearly every farm near Quebec.

Between Quebec City and where the Gaspé hills begin we were surprised to find what appeared to be very fertile farming country. Up-to-date farm buildings were very common and nearly all were neatly painted. After we passed Rivière du Loup we came to the hills, hundreds of miles of going up and coming down and very little on the level. At times the road followed along the jagged sea shore at the water's edge with mountainous tree-covered rocks behind it. In other places the highway goes inland through the valley and over the hills.

We were not far along this coast line when we noticed something very peculiar about the shore. There were long stretches of black mucky beaches as if the river were going dry. Needless to say our faces were very red when someone informed us that what we saw was the tide going out. Almost every cove along the coast has its fishing village with its boats anchored a little distance from the shore, tossing in the wind and waves.

Gaspe village, just around the corner of the peninsula, afforded us one of the most pleasant stop-overs on our trip. It is one of the main English strongholds on the coast and a friendly place it is, indeed. Through the efforts of the Anglican minister, Rev. Ernest Reed, we were able to organize two Farm Forums in this area at a meeting held on a Monday night.

We entered New Brunswick at a point near Campbellton. Our first impressions of this province were of the

woods, the fishing and the blueberries. Wherever we travelled there were always these three. The scenery is wonderful and, of course, a trip through New Brunswick is not complete without seeing the Tidal Bore at Moncton and the Magnetic Hill. We camped on top of the hill one night and after enjoying the sensation of going up backwards with the motor off, we spent the evening watching other visitors do the same. The following morning we had a pleasant visit with officials of the Maritime Co-op Wholesale in Moncton.

Prince Edward Island was our next stop. If you can picture a ten acre rolling field with white blossoms on deep green potato plants in rich red clay soil, then you will know the island in the last week of July. It is a beautiful spot and no other words describe it.

While we were there we visited several fishing Co-ops, each with a long success story. Mrs. Galway wanted to see where Anne of Green Gables lived, and so we drove there one evening. Green Gables and the farm have been included in a National Park and many spots in the district have been preserved as they were described in her books.

A pleasant two and a half hour boat trip landed us in Nova Scotia. Our stay in this rugged little province was a grand experience. I attended several co-op meetings, visited Co-op stores and talked farm organization with dozens of leaders in Cape Breton and on the mainland. We saw coal mines, steel strikes, sword fishing, Tompkinsville, the Fort at Louisburg (where Wolfe landed), the Cabot Trail and even the famous Annapolis Valley.

One of the highlights of our visit was a two-day stay at St. Francis Xavier University. The Extension Department has done more for farm and Co-operative organization than any other in the Dominion. It was with a great deal of satisfaction that we browsed through the library and talked with the Director, Dr. Coady and his colleagues.

We travelled back across New Brunswick, into Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and then to Montreal, Home again, with a host of pleasant memories.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and news of staff members and former students

Agriculture Loses Outstanding Leader

Macdonald College on September 7th was shocked to learn of the sudden death of Professor Robert Summerby. Active until the very last in the many phases of College, community and church activities, in which he was interested, his untimely passing leaves a deep sense of loss.

Professor Summerby was in a very real way a part of Macdonald College. He entered the college with the first class in agriculture in 1907 and was a distinguished member of that class when it graduated in 1911. His ability and sterling character were recognized in his immediate appointment to the staff of the Agronomy department. In 1919 he was made Professor and Chairman of the Department in which capacity he served with distinction till the time of his death.

During his whole life Professor Summerby lived and typified the motto of his Alma Mater, "Mastery for Service". He set himself high ideals and pursued them with steadfastness of purpose and determination. Slow to make a decision, lest it be unfair, once the decision was taken he defended it with all the power at his command.

His contribution within his chosen profession has been a large one. Under his able direction his own department made great strides. Accuracy in all matters great or small was his watchword. His influence was in no sense restricted to a single department. He served on the faculty and on numerous committees. As senior department head he frequently acted for the Dean and Vice-Principal. Both in Quebec and in the larger field of the Dominion he was held in high esteem for his wise counsel and guidance in agricultural affairs.

The community will remember him for his untiring services to the Red Cross, Victorian Order of Nurses and other worthy organizations where his desire to serve found a suitable avenue for expression.

Nothing however more fully expressed the man than Professor Summerby's attachment to his Church. As an elder and clerk of the Church for many years and in countless other capacities, he gave his best to the United Church of Canada. During the last year of his life he acted as chairman of the committee charged with the construction of a new and more worthy house of worship for the community.

The best memorial to Robert Summerby is the memory which rests enshrined in the minds of his many colleagues

and associates and the students with whom he worked and whom he sought to serve.

As a mark of the respect in which he was held by McGill University, Senate passed the following resolution:

"Senate records with profound regret the death of Robert Summerby, Professor of Agronomy. For thirty-five years Professor Summerby laboured unremittingly for the University, the students and the community he served. The keynote of his character was loyalty. He was steadfast in pursuit of any course he perceived to be right, though with unfailing good humour.

"Throughout his professional life he was persistent in maintaining the highest academic and scientific standards in his chosen field and he has made a profound impression on Canadian agriculture. This is expressed not alone through the direct contributions of his department but in the achievements of his students throughout the Dominion.

"His modest, kindly presence will long be remembered by the many organizations that enjoyed his unselfish services and wise counsel. To Mrs. Summerby and his two sons Senate extends its deepest sympathy."



This is probably the last picture in which Prof. Summerby appeared, on the occasion when Dean of Agriculture Arsenault and Mrs. Arsenault of Southwestern University, Louisiana, paid a short visit to the College recently. In the photo, from left to right, are Paul Boucher, publicist for the Provincial Government who accompanied the visitors on a tour of the Montreal District, Prof. R. Summerby, Dr. and Mrs. Arsenault, Prof. E. A. Lods and J. B. Lancot of the C.N.R.

New Staff Members in Household Science and the School for Teachers

New members of the Household Science staff were welcomed to the College during recent weeks. These include Miss Marjorie Guilford, a B.Sc. from the University of Manitoba, who will be Lecturer in Home Economics, Miss Marjorie M. Jenkins, B.Sc.(Alberta), Lecturer in Textiles and Clothing, Miss Frances Kennedy, an M.A. from Toronto, who is to be Lecturer in Home Economics, and Miss Vera O. Wilson, another M.A. from the University of Toronto who will be in charge of the Practice House.

In the School for Teachers Miss Blanche Stewart has

been appointed Lecturer in Kindergarten and Primary Methods to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Miss Violet Ramsay. Miss Stewart is not a stranger to the College, for she spent several sessions on the High School staff some years ago. Also appointed is Miss Mary F. Cameron, A.O.C.A., to teach Art and Interior Decoration, and Miss Mary K. Varey, B.Sc.(Phys. Ed.) who will be in charge of physical education for students in the School for Teachers and the School of Household Science.

A number of new appointments to the staff of Agriculture have also been made, but they will have to be reported in our next issue.

What's Wrong With This Picture?



62 EXAMPLES OF WHAT NOT TO DO MAY BE FOUND IN THE ABOVE FARM SCENE. TIME LOST FROM FARM ACCIDENTS ANNUALLY IS ENOUGH TO PRODUCE THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NATION'S WHEAT CROP. TAKE TIME TO BE SAFE.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

RATION BOOK No. 6

September 9 to 16 is "distribution week" for Ration Book No. 6. Local papers and radio will carry the dates and places of distribution for each community and information can be obtained from nearest Local Ration Board. A member of a family, or a member of a community may collect the books for the family or for others in a community, provided he has Books No. 5 with the green RB-191 card at the back of each Ration Book properly filled out in ink by the individual bookholder. **THIS CARD MUST NOT BE TORN OUT** before presenting at the distribution centre, and all information thereon *except the signature* must be printed in B L O C K letters. Ration Book 5 will be returned together with the new Ration Book 6.

Cards in books of children under 16 years of age should be signed by a parent or guardian.

An applicant on vacation may obtain his book from any distribution point but must take his Book No. 5 with him and have *his regular address* on card RB-191. This is the address to be given in each case regardless of where application is made.

Persons who do not secure their ration book during the distribution period should *mail* their application card, RB-191, fully made out and signed, to any Local Ration Board in their vicinity. In this case, the card should be detached — the ration book itself should not be mailed. The new book will then be mailed as soon as possible.

SUGAR FOR BEES

For spring feeding, an established beekeeper registered as a Primary Producer of honey, who has had to replace colonies destroyed with imported packaged bees, may be granted an allowance of 5 pounds of sugar for each package used as a replacement. Otherwise, a maximum of 15 pounds of sugar per colony will be granted in the Fall only.

No sugar may be granted to new entrants into the industry except to (1) ex-servicemen who wish to establish an apiary comparable to one given up on enlistment; (2) student veterans studying bee husbandry in Vocational Training classes who have one or two hives for practical experience.

PRICE CONTROL

Among articles no longer under price control are dishes for the serving of relishes or pickles, power-driven or horse-drawn lawn mowers, automobile light bulbs and reconditioned motor vehicle parts.

The following, however, are still under control: soya meal pea meal, attaché cases, cream separator brushes, wooden fence posts, pickets and gates, brooms made from Missouri, Florida or other types of grasses, brooms made from fibre, horsehair, nylon bristle, broom corn, bassine, bahia bass and polmyra and mixtures of these materials, tableware designed for the serving of either drink or food made chiefly of china, porcelain, semi-porcelain, white granite, earthenware or glass, except stem or footed glassware.

PREMIUM QUALITY EGGS

Eggs considered equal to but not actually graded as A-1 may no longer be sold as "premium quality" which is now limited to grade A-1 eggs only. Also, this legend is for the exclusive use of persons who sold under this label in the basic period — September 15 to October 11, 1941. It is now required that "premium quality" eggs be marketed in cartons of one dozen eggs. In addition to markings required formerly, the words "Premium Quality Eggs" must appear on the sticker.

AUTOMOTIVE PARTS

The removal of the 11 per cent exchange rate and the war exchange tax of 10 per cent has reduced the importation cost on automotive parts from the United States. The importer's cost in Canada, therefore, should not be greater than the basic period price unless the cost in the United States shows an increase of approximately 25 per cent.

DRY, WHOLE, SPLIT PEAS

Prices of medium and small types of whole green peas have been fixed at the same level as for the blue variety of whole peas. The ceiling for the blue and green whole peas, therefore, will be on the same price basis as for the split types of peas.

TEMPORARY RATION CARDS

A new series of sugar coupons for temporary ration cards has been issued. These are green in colour and carry a buffalo design. Both "buffalo" and "beaver" coupons will be recognized as valid for the purchase of rationed foods until further notice.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
RATION BOOK No. 5			
Sept. 5.....	R-20	Q-3	—
Sept. 12.....	R-21	Q-4	—
RATION BOOK No. 6			
Sept. 19.....	—	M-51	S-26, 27, 28, 29, 30
Sept. 20.....	B-26	M-52	—

NOTE:—An additional 3 pounds of sugar per person has been allotted to household consumers during the remainder of 1946. Two extra coupons, therefore, become valid in September, and the remaining coupon on December 5. All coupons reported valid up to and including September 12 may be used until declared invalid.

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board